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Dever's Boston Gain Cut; Greeks Encircle Italians; Nazis Repeat Bristol Raid

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 3, 1940

In New England: Textile Wage at Stake

Gains by Governor Saltonstall in the recount of Boston's gubernatorial vote today cut Attorney General Paul A. Dever's net gain in 22 out of the 386 Boston precincts to 38. With 968 out of 1,810 precincts so far tabulated in the recount—excluding Boston and other partially counted communities), Mr. Saltonstall has lost 1,874 votes from his previous official plurality of 7,450 over Mr. Dever. [Detailed returns: Page 13.]

Differences between northern and southern textile operators broke out anew with filing of an appeal by small southern mills in the United States Supreme Court against the 32½-cent Federal wage minimum. [Details: Page 13.]

Massachusetts will lose one of its 15 seats in the House of Representatives at Washington in 1942, unless the Congress in the meantime makes a different provision, according to completed census figures made public today. [Details: Page 1.]

Four cities of New England will hear grand opera this winter through the New England Grand Opera Company, 80 per cent of whose proceeds go to charity. [Details and pictures: Page 14.]

James E. McLaughlin, Chestnut Hill, Mass., architect, was indicted for perjury in Middlesex Superior Court in connection with testimony before a Grand Jury hearing evidence of alleged graft charges in Cambridge. [Details: Page 14.]

War Summary: Bristol Bombed Again

Nazi air raids caused heavy damage to property and private dwellings in Britain's vital shipping center at Bristol. [Details: Page 5.]

London escaped night raids, but was again the objective of German bombers as new formations crossed the Channel in daylight. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea the German High Command claimed the submarine sinking of 15 merchant vessels of over 131,000 tons. [Details: Page 7.]

Greek advance into Albania was greatest near the coast at the south end of the 100-mile front, where the road has been cut from Argyrokastron to the port of Santi Quaranta. [Details: Page 5.]

General de Gaulle, head of the Free French forces, has appealed to officers in Unoccupied France to join his movement.

In the North other forces are advancing on the road to Elbasan, a few miles south of Tirana, the capital.

Egyptian protest against bombing of Egyptian towns by Italian raiders was handed to the Italian Government through the United States authorities, indicating, it is thought, a growing tendency on Egypt's part to resist.

In the Near East General Catroux has assumed command of the Free French forces, indicating stronger support for the British, whose commander, General Wavell, has just returned from a visit to Greece for co-ordinating Greek efforts with the expected British offensive. [Details: Page 5.]

A "production offensive" to rush planes, ships, and strategic supplies to Britain took shape in the United States and the British Empire. [Details: Pages 1, 4 and 5.]

Diplomatic Front: Iron Guard Police Dissolved

In Rumania, Vice-Premier Horia Sima, Chief of the Iron Guard, dissolved the organization's police which had a prominent part in the mass slayings of former officials of King Carol's regime, German reports said.

In Russia, Gen. Ivan V. Touleneff, Commander of the Moscow military district, urged further strengthening of the Red Army, saying that the international situation demands Soviet vigilance.

In India, Mohandas K. Gandhi, Nationalist leader, ordered members of the Congress Party to avoid public demonstrations in their protests against Indian participation in the war.

In the Far East: Border Tension Eased

Hopes of diplomatic settlement in the jungle border warfare between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China were seen in naming by the Thai Government of a high police official to co-ordinate defence moves. The Regular Army remains out of the fight, according to Thai sources. Sporadic fighting and air raids continued, but a state of war is denied.

Vichy labeled as "tendentious" reports that Thai troops had occupied three districts in the Aranza border region.

Foreign traders won a concession from Japanese military authorities in North China to receive applications for export of furs bought before Oct. 2.

Tokyo announced appointment of Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, as Minister to Spain.

Blockade of Shanghai's "badlands" by Japanese troops was extended to the western boundary of the International Settlement in search for the slayer of a Japanese gendarme.

In Latin America: Knox Visiting Panama

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Authoritative sources reported today that President Avila Camacho's Government planned to send a special mission to the inauguration of President Roosevelt next month.

Panama, Panama (AP)—President Arias will entertain Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, at dinner Friday night, it was announced today. The Secretary, arriving by plane on the Atlantic side, will inspect defense installations there Thursday and on Friday will proceed to the Pacific end of the Canal.

Rio de Janeiro (AP)—Brazilian authorities yesterday studied the third recent case of British action against Brazilian shipping—the removal of 22 passengers from the steamer Itape which was halted by a British auxiliary cruiser 18 miles off the coast.

In Washington: Reapportionment on Way

The Census Bureau today sent to the White House its calculations on Congressional reapportionment based on existing apportionment laws and final tabulation of returns from last April's census. [Details: Page 1.]

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and Secretary of Labor Perkins offered proposals today to a House committee studying migrant labor problems for easing the economic plight of migratory workers.

The Nation's air transport lines gave the Army's warplane program an immediate boost by agreeing to turn over to the Air Corps a consignment of new engines already delivered plus $7,500,000 worth of equipment ordered. [Details: Page 1.]

Chairman Gillette (D) of Iowa, of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, told a radio audience that the American people's bill for the 1940 presidential election probably was at least $20,000,000 more than it should have been.

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U. of Maine President Urges Aid to British

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 3

"If we believe in ourselves and our ideals, we must help Britain by sending her every material aid our own defense can spare," Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, President of the University of Maine, said here.

He was the principal speaker at the welcoming reception to members of the Maine State Grange at the opening of their yearly meeting here last night.

"Hitler's world is no place for you who love freedom," he asserted.

Nearly 1,000 attended the exercises, which were preliminary to the start of business sessions this morning.

Hearing Gets Light on Red Unit in College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—A history of the workings of the Communist Party unit in the faculty of Brooklyn College, together with the attempts of that unit and its parallel organization among the students, a branch of the Young Communist League, to spread the Moscow party line was pieced together today by Dr. Bernard D. N. Grebanier, Assistant Professor of English at Brooklyn College, testifying at the hearing of the joint legislative subcommittee investigating the New York public school system here today.

Professor Grebanier, in testimony elicited by Paul Windels, counsel for the subcommittee, described the duties of members of the faculty unit of the Communist Party, told of the dues paid, stressed the secrecy of membership required and recalled efforts by the members to organize a "fraction" in the College Teachers Union.

Nine members of the faculty of Brooklyn College have, at various times since 1934, been active in a campus unit of the Communist Party, Dr. Grebanier charged in testimony before the subcommittee yesterday.

The hearings, expected to continue through Friday, are the result of the appointment by the State Legislature on March 29 of a joint committee to investigate the entire public education system of New York State. The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., with a similar assignment in New York City, but thus far concentrating on subversive activities in the city schools, has been gathering material at private hearings for several months which is now being made public. The hear-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

House Must Reapportion Its Members

Census shows ten states are over-represented while eight are held under-represented.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Ten States are over-represented in the House of Representatives and eight are under-represented at present, according to completed returns from the 1940 census of population, made public today by President Roosevelt.

The President will inform the new Congress of the need for reapportionment in the House of Representatives in January. If it fails to make any different provision within 60 days, the adjustment will be automatically ordered in the 18 States, to affect the 1942 Congressional elections.

California will be the big winner in reapportionment, its growth in the last decade entitling it to three more seats, or a total delegation of 23. A gain of one seat is indicated for Arizona, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee.

The 10 States which would lose one Congressman each are Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

"Major Fractions" Method

These estimates are made for a House of 435 members, divided among the 48 States on the basis of a mathematical formula known as "major fractions," used in the last preceding apportionment.

If Congress should vote to use the method of "equal proportions" instead, the result would be different only in Arkansas and Michigan. Arkansas would not lose a seat and Michigan would not gain one.

There is a distinct possibility that Congress, when it studies the proposed reapportionment figures drawn up by the Census Bureau, will decide to increase the size of the House of Representatives rather than go through the political battle of trying to eliminate the 10 seats from beneath its own membership. In 1920 Congress failed to reapportion itself because too many representatives were reluctant to give up their seats.

Clerk Must Act

To make sure that the constitutional mandate would not be ignored again Congress has since passed a law making it the automatic duty of the Clerk of the House to carry out the reapportionment each 10 years if Congress fails to act.

The constitutional provision for a decennial census is based on the necessity of apportioning represent-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Do Aircraft Plants Grow Fast Enough?

Airplane, Engine and Propeller Factory Working Space

Floor Space Only Part of Story

Aircraft manufacturers multiply working area before they can hope to fulfill British and national defense orders. Actual production of planes, engines, propellers meanwhile lags, but every effort is being made to expedite production. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of the United States graphically shows status of plant area at outbreak of European war, area at present, and what it is planned to be by 1942. In center: These Boeing B-17B bomber bodies, assembled in a series of steel jigs in another section of the plant, take their places at the start of the final assembly line.

More plane factory space: Page 7.

Pay Roll Tax Largest Factor In Jump in State Collections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When you hear that the estimated total amount collected by the States in 1940 from taxpayers is 26 per cent more than in 1937, you're liable to say: "Sure, I thought so. I knew our taxes had gone up something awful. What do they do with all the money anyway?"

Well, before you try to figure it out further you ought to know that most of that increase is in the form of pay-roll taxes. And the pay-roll tax isn't actually a drain on the average taxpayer, as such, nor is it a part of the ordinary revenue for ordinary administration expense. It's paid by workers and employers. It's part of the social security system, and goes back to the worker in unemployment payments.

The total, $4,131,400,000, even without the pay-roll tax, is an increase of 9 per cent over 1937 though. It's 7.5 per cent more than last year, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators office here.

Most of the money, besides that from pay rolls, came from property, inheritance and gift, income, business and occupation, motor vehicle, and general sales, and selective tobacco, liquor, and gasoline sales taxes. Tobacco tax collections are about 61 per cent above last year, accounted for mostly by five new States which recently adopted this tax. License and liquor tax collections are up 20 per cent from 1939, the increase being due both to increased consumption and increased gallonage in several States.

The only drop was in estate or inheritance, and gift taxes, which are about 10 per cent under the 1939 yield.

State tax returns, it is found, have been inclined to rise gradually during the past four years, as the tax structure became stabilized following sweeping changes during the depression years. Since 1937 the only major change in State tax systems has been the adoption by all States of the pay-roll tax.

This 1940 estimate is based on census bureau data for 39 states whose fiscal years ended June 30 or before, so is liable to some change. These 39 States collected $3,318,100,000, of which $481,572,000, or 17 per cent, was turned over to local governmental units in the form of shared taxes.

Navy Reports Gain In German-Born

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Navy Department report showed today that except for the Philippines, Canada, and Guam, Germany furnished more foreign-born enlisted men in the Navy than any other country.

Italy followed closely behind Germany.

Both showed increases during the fiscal year 1940, when there were 4,753 foreign-born men in the service as compared with 134,801 native-born enlisted men.

The Philippines led the list of foreign born with 1,878, a decrease of 115 from the previous year. Canada provided 611, an increase of 122, and Guam 557, an increase of 152.

Germany's total of 231 was an increase of 48 over the previous year; Italy 21, an increase of 53. Following were China with 150, no change; England, 148, an increase of 25; Samoa 88, increase of five; Scotland 86, an increase of 17, and Austria 72, an increase of one.

Intimate Message from Washington

President Is Expected to Waste No Time in Vetoing Logan-Walter Bill Curbing Board Powers, and to Give Cogent Reason

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt is not likely to content himself with a pocket veto of the Logan-Walter bill, which has now passed both Houses of Congress and which he opposes. He is more likely to veto the bill with an emphatic message stating his reasons.

These reasons are likely to follow the comprehensive report of the Brookings Institution on "Federal Regulatory Action and Control" prepared by Frederick F. Blachly and Miriam E. Oatman, published last March. The report deals specifically with the Logan-Walter bill, and condemns it; and the non-partisan and studious authorship of the study must bring it respect even from advocates of the bill.

To begin with, let us trace the historic background of the situation. Half a century ago there was a revolt against "judge-made" law. There was a growing amount of administrative detail which Congress found it hard to do for itself. The courts stepped in, frequently to the chagrin of the legislators.

An apparently satisfactory way out of the difficulty was found in the formation of administrative agencies, to which Congress delegated a portion of its authority. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Civil Service Commission are examples of these administrative agencies, exercising judicial-legislative power.

The Brookings Institution feels that, on the whole, this system is a good thing although admitting that the delegation of powers has vastly increased in the past few years.

"To the contention that large fields of public policy are dominated and controlled by the regulatory boards and commissions," the study says, "the answer is that they should be."

Situation Already Under Review

It is a fact, however, admitted by President Roosevelt in conversations with Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, sponsor of the Logan-Walter bill in the Senate, and by the Brookings authors, that a time has come to review the whole situation. As a matter of fact a strong federal committee was set up in February, 1939, for just that purpose. It is called the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure. The chairman of the Committee is Dean Acheson and it expects to have its report ready on this whole enormously complicated subject in a month or so—time for congressional action next session.

But the Special Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association, attacking "administrative absolutism," has presented its own remedy to the problem and it is this program which—modified and rewritten—is the present Logan-Walter bill. Congress has passed the bill without waiting for the Dean Acheson report. The Brookings Institution attacks the bill as a sweeping, shotgun measure, likely to do more harm than good in paralyzing administrative agencies and in clogging the courts.

The object of the bill is laudable enough and does not present a matter of dispute, it is to safeguard the rights of the individual in the hands of the administrative agency. But the method proposed by the Logan-Walter bill is to do this by an extension of judicial control over administrative activities.

The Brookings report argues that "the doctrine of the judicial formula is wrong in its fundamental objectives" and besides that, that it won't work. The courts already have power over the decisions of the boards in a great many instances it points out—note all the Supreme Court cases that have flowed out of appeals from National Labor Relations Board decisions. The courts can even go back of an agency's decision and inquire into its factual background, if they decide that the findings of fact are not supported by "substantial evidence."

Bill Oversimplifies Problem

The chief criticism of the Logan-Walter bill is that it is oversimplifying an enormously complicated matter, and attempting to apply one broad formula to a problem which is different as it affects every specific agency. If the administrative commissions are not to be the fact-finding agencies, the Brookings authors argue, then it would seem that the courts would have to take on that burden themselves. They charge that this would clog the courts:

"It is hard," they say, "to find any rebuttal to the presumption that administrators in a special field are quite as competent to find facts in that field as are the courts."

It would take a book to analyze the Logan-Walter bill, point by point, and the analysis has already been made in the 356-page book of the Brookings Institution. The conclusion reached is that:

"A judicial straitjacket, such as is contemplated by the bill, would be both onerous to the courts and crippling to the administration (of the agency), without offering any particular advantage to the individual."

With so emphatic a conclusion as this, and from such a source, it would seem the part of mere caution to weigh the matter carefully, particularly at a time of national emergency when any major derangement of administrative procedure will have immediate baneful effect on preparedness. This is all the more true when only a few weeks will bring the painstaking report of the Acheson Committee covering the whole subject.

Richard L. Strout

War Production In U. S., Canada Bolsters Britain

Washington speeds warplane output by taking $7,500,000 equipment of air lines; U. S. pilots fly craft across North Atlantic—Britain orders 60 new ships.

A "production offensive" in the United States and the British Empire was in process today, throwing more planes, ships, and war materials behind the British war effort.

Warplanes—above the present 280-odd monthly average—will go to Britain as more than $7,500,000 in engines and other vital equipment will be shifted from private airline expansion to military use, permitting the United States to complete planes held up by serious bottlenecks. Unfilled orders in American aviation plants were set at $3,500,000,000, an increase of $385,000,000 in a month.

Meanwhile forty American pilots were disclosed to be making mass deliveries of bombers to Britain, flying the high latitudes of the North Atlantic. Training of pilots for Canada began in Oklahoma. Delivery of 144 military combat planes ordered by Sweden was assured in Canada.

More ships are to provide an answer to the intensified Nazi U-boat campaign, and speed a British offensive in the Mediterranean. The House of Commons heard announcement of contracts for 60 vessels to be built in the United States and of British plans to buy all serviceable idle bottoms available in the United States.

The shipping contracts followed Britain's banning of fruits, except oranges, to release cargo vessels for "offensive service."

Canada's industry girded itself for new effort banning luxury imports, including automobiles from the United States, in order to permit an "all out" war effort which will reach full production within six months. After that time, observers say, additional Canadian contributions will involve sharp reduction of the Canadian standard of living.

Australia prepared to boost its munitions-making organization to include 80,000 workers by the middle of 1941.

Hard on the heels of announcement that last week's British war expenditures rose to a record of £90,133,950, came word that Britain is pushing production of a high-ceiling, two-engine fighter capable of wiping out the altitude advantage enjoyed by German fliers for several months.

At the same time, the United States was urged by Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare to tighten economic controls to prevent vital material getting through to the enemy.

Canada Tightens Grip on Producing War Necessaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 — Canada's Government-controlled war economy is taking such formidable shape now that the average man begins to see its broadening power applied to virtually the whole basic production of this country.

Parliament has just learned how timber, steel, oil, machine tools, and power are being completely controlled by Government "managers" and apparently with a large degree of success in each separate department.

But to weld these controls into a balanced war effort—to make the diverse demands of various industries "jell"—is a larger and a much more baffling problem, and it is the main effort of Government today.

The Government's report shows a degree of intervention in business much larger than the average citizen has suspected.

The oil controller has prevented the installation of any more service stations or gasoline pumps. He has forbidden the sale of oil to any newly-installed boiler or furnace so as to discourage an expanding use of oil. Small household burners are excluded from the order

Use of Aluminum Restricted

The metal controller has curtailed the use of aluminum for domestic purposes and has compelled power companies to substitute copper for aluminum conductors. This has released a substantial quantity of aluminum for war purposes.

The timber industry under its controller has been reorganized to produce spruce, box shooks and pit props needed by Britain. The price of lumber has been pegged at the level of June, 1940. To reduce transportation costs, lumber purchasers must buy from available stocks in their own region before attempting to import supplies from more distant points. This order is designed to reduce transportation costs.

Facing a definite steel shortage, the steel controller has arranged for an increased production and for the curtailment of steel use in military and commercial processes where possible. Steel prices have been maintained virtually static.

To reduce the consumption of electricity and make more power available to war industries, the power controller arranged for continuation of daylight saving in the industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec during the winter months.

No New Auto Models

Canada's most difficult bottleneck is the supply of machine tools needed in armament factories which did not exist before the war. So that virtually the whole machine-tool industry of the country may be available to armament makers the machine-tool controller has prohibited the manufacturing of any new models of rolling stock, automobiles, bicycles, refrigerators, cooking and heating equipment, sewing and washing machines, radio sets, vacuum cleaners, typewriters, and practically all appliances and equipment in use in Canada. Existing models will be "frozen," thus preventing any new drain on the machine-tool industry. Changes in models can be made only under special license and for some special reason.

Now Canada begins the much

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Airplane Motors Of U. S. Air Lines Bound for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — The United States will increase materially its warplane aid to Great Britain within a short time, even though it has not succeeded in eliminating a number of factors still holding American plane production at a disappointingly low level, it was learned today.

This will be done through utilizing what is described as a "very considerable" amount of equipment, particularly engines, already manufactured for American commercial air lines and which will be turned over to the United States Government under a ruling of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Priorities Board.

This ruling not only stops commercial air lines from receiving delivery on any new equipment other than replacements, but also turns over to the Government $7,500,000 worth of airplane equipment which the commercial companies have either on hand or on order. It is understood the great bulk of this equipment is airplane engines, whose limited production is the greatest obstacle to an increase in American aid to Britain.

Hundreds of Engines

Although officials here decline on the grounds of military secrecy to disclose the number of engines which the Board's ruling will turn over to the Government now and during 1941, commercial aviation sources here point out that $7,500,000 would furnish many hundreds of airplane engines, even if they were all of the most modern and expensive type.

Since a considerable number of these engines are reported as already at hand and since President Roosevelt's "rule-of-thumb" provides that Britain receive 50 per cent of current American aircraft production, American aid to Britain is expected to be increased substantially thereby.

Proponents of all possible aid to Britain expressed the hope that the Government's acquisition of these engines will enable this country to raise its aircraft exports to Britain and Canada substantially above the 280-odd monthly average maintained during the August-October period. They point out that engine production should be considerably stepped up by the first of spring and that the newly-available engines, which had not figured in military forecasts, should help tide Britain's war effort and America's defense program over the winter months.

Worried Over Lag

The Priorities Board's ruling is seen as an indication that the Government is definitely worried over the Nation's failure to produce aircraft at the rate expected and that it is ready to take such steps as are necessary to step this production up drastically.

Some observers believe the Government also is prepared to take a firmer stand against labor-industry troubles within the aircraft industry and that it will be politically inexpedient for the Administration to demand a sacrifice of the Nation's air lines while not

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Agriculture's Major Problem Found to Be 'Surplus' Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—American agriculture's greatest surplus is not cotton or wheat or corn or cattle—it is rural youth.

"Surplus" rural youth is today piling up on the farms and in the villages, waiting, waiting for jobs which three out of every five farm boys reaching working age every year are now unable to find.

This is the finding of the American Youth Commission, headed by Owen D. Young, following a Nation-wide survey. Conclusions drawn from this survey are embodied in a report called "Guideposts for Rural Youth," submitted to the Commission by E. L. Kirkpatrick.

While the Nation's vast defense effort is continuously cutting in on the urban and industrial unemployed, the Youth Commission emphasizes that idle youth on farms continue to face an unrelieved uncertainty.

Mr. Kirkpatrick points out that of the 21,000,000 Americans 16 to 24 years old, nearly one half lives on farms or in villages.

"They are," he says, "caught in a world that seems to have no need and no place for all of them. Yet these 21,000,000 young Americans are the backbone of tomorrow, probably the Nation's most precious natural resource."

Outlook Is Hopeful

The Youth Commission asks: "Can the Nation find ways to permit these youths to build themselves into its structure?" and it affirms its answer is both hopeful and constructive.

First of all it declares that it does not share the prevailing tendency to "let the Federal Government do it." To the contrary, the conclusion reached from its survey is that while State and Federal agencies must help in the total solution with large-scale employment services, the place to begin to solve the youth problem is in the community and that the community itself must play a leading part in the job.

Mr. Kirkpatrick points with approval to the work of the Lincoln Consolidated School in Ypsilanti Mich., which has set up a community educational program in which local history, citizenship recreation, health, home, and religion all have a place. Within the school, the grade and high school courses are tied into community history, activities, and needs

To extend the program to adults a Citizenship League sponsors high school courses in farm management, home-making, handicrafts art and social and economic problems at home and abroad.

Local People's Needs Met

"This is an educational program to meet the needs of local people," the report declares. "It is planned and carried out on local initiative. People dig down in their pockets without feeling it too badly, and provide the kind of learning that makes life. Still more, they throw themselves into the task of providing a vital education for all, including the young people who have a share in the responsibilities of the enterprise, as well as its benefits."

A balanced program for a fuller community experience, on which the enrichment of the life of young people depends, must have the cooperation of the school, Mr Kirkpatrick explains, but he makes clear that any public-spirited group or agency can do a constructive job and often lead the way. It is filled with examples of what social clubs and service clubs, churches, libraries, local foundations, Y. M. C. A.'s, farm organizations, and even individuals have been able to do to establish opportunities for farm and village youth to find both employment and enjoyment.

Whatever the agency, however, Mr. Kirkpatrick finds that the fundamental principles remain the same: That enterprise is surest of success which starts with a survey that provides a basis for intelligent action; that the aims should expand as the program develops; that the program must be carried out by the participants, making the fullest possible use of local resources; and that the program must be co-operative, with the pooling of ideas, efforts, and experiences.

"These are," he says, "principles of successful democratic action."

The sea sings a song of Christmas at CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

Neptune and Santa have planned a grand Christmas house party at these beachfront hotels. It will start Christmas Eve, with carols round the glowing Haddon Hall tree, and will continue with fun and feasting for the whole holiday week.

Come, join in the jollity. Stockings for the youngsters, gifts for the grown-ups, your own family turkey. Concerts and a wonderful party on New Year's Eve. Restricted clientele.

Write for color folder

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT CO.

On the Boardwalk

ATLANTIC CITY

Special Christmas Gift Box

Fresh from Florida

Tree-Ripe Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines. Also two jars citrus marmalade and one pound Schley pecans.

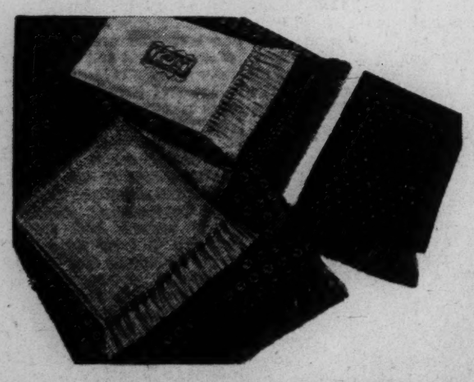
½ box (4/5 bu.) Express prepaid . . . $3.50

Write for prices of other assortments.

FORREST B. STONE

Maitland, Fla.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BROOKS BROTHERS



SILK MUFFLERS $5 to $14

Brooks White Dress Mufflers are $10 (crêpe) (monograms additional), and $5 (knitted). English Foulards with fringed ends are $14. English Foulard Handkerchiefs—ranging from 18" to 36" square—are $1.75 to $9.

Brooks Brothers

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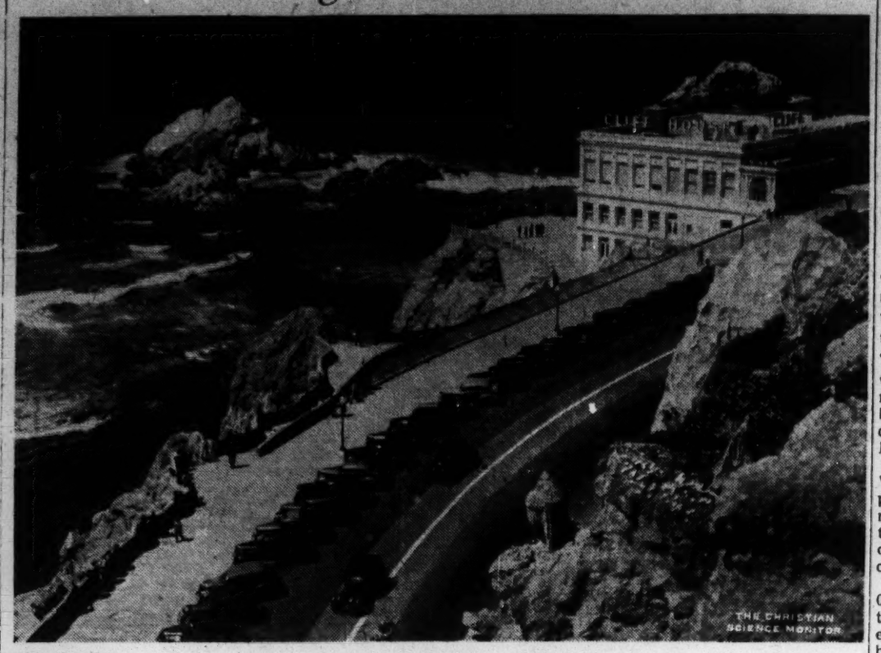
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET

NEW YORK

NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

On the Edge of the Pacific Ocean



Californians, Inc.

San Francisco's Famous Cliff House

On the seaward side a wide platform faces the Seal Rocks where seals and sea lions disport

Now It's—'See the Americas'

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"See the Americas," the theme chosen by the travel industry at the beginning of the European war, has brought forth a wealth of varied "land cruises" for this winter by practically every leading tourist agent. The American Express, for example, lists no less than 76 special Pullman trips and conducted tours to Mexico, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and the warm sun countries of the Southwest. These include:

Mexico—A special Pullman tour to Mexico will depart every week end throughout the winter on conducted trips of two weeks or more.

California—The special Pullmon trips to California and the Southwest will range from 14 to 21 days and are priced to appeal to all travelers. Economy trips of 14 days will cost $185 (from Chicago), while de luxe tours of 21 days will be somewhat higher.

Florida—A series of 19 special tours to Florida are planned, which will range from eight to 16 days, with departures just before Christmas and on every week end throughout the winter.

New Orleans—A special Mardi Gras cruise of 21 days to New Orleans, down the Mississippi River, with many interesting stops along the way, is one of the season's novelties. An old-time Mississippi River steamboat, the Gordon C. Greene, will leave from Cincinnati on Feb. 16.

Puerto Rico

American tourists may see Puerto Rico at the height of its Christmas holiday without missing traditional Christmas and New Year's celebration in the United States by sailing on the 11-day cruise of the Borinquen of the Porto Rico Line on Jan. 8. This enables the traveler to arrive in San Juan on Jan. 6, the Day of the Three Kings, which is Puerto Rico's real Christmas holiday. In keeping with the gala atmosphere of the occasion, every front garden, park, and countryside in the island at this time is gay with brilliant poinsettia blossoms. The children of Puerto Rico do not hang up stockings since there are no fireplaces in the island. Instead, the children fill little boxes with grass and leave them under their beds on the eve of Three Kings Day, in the hope that "the wise men" will fill them with gifts.

Utah Road Open

A two-lane highway connecting Cache Valley in northern Utah with the Bear Lake section of southern Idaho will be kept open all winter this season for the first time in history. The road leads to a popular skiing area used by people of northern Utah and of the Montperier and Paris, Idaho, districts. The road traverses a high mountain pass blocked in previous winters by 10 feet of snow.

Tourabouts

New Folder Issued

A folder of interest to skiers, setting forth in picture and story the facilities offered by Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies as a winter and spring playground, has just been issued by the Canadian National Railways. Entitled "Skiing in Jasper National Park," the folder is illustrated by 22 attractive photographs showing outstanding mountain scenes and skiing areas within easy reach from Jasper station, Alberta.

N. Y. K. Cruises

Delightful cruises for the coming winter season may be taken from either San Francisco or Los Angeles down the West Coast of South America all the way to Valparaiso and return to Los Angeles on the comfortable and speedy ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisya Line. The ships in this service are the Yasukuni Maru, the Heiyo Maru and the Pakuyo Maru, all specially designed to meet climatic conditions on this route.

New Ski Run

A brand new three-mile ski run has just been completed at Sun Valley and is expected to furnish new thrills this winter to the thousands of skiers that frequent this great bowl in the Sawtooth Mountains of South Central Idaho. Christened Broadway, the new run starts at the summit of Baldy Mountain and traverses the mountain's entire length. At the top a rough stone lookout station, which is outfitted with stoves and a comfortable lounge, has been constructed for the skier's use.

Travel

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Lorraine and Saar 'Westmark'

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP)—The French "Lost Province" of Lorraine, combined with the Saar region, will be known in the future as Germany's "Westmark" (western outpost), the Nazi regional leader, Joseph Buerckel, said Nov. 30 in an address at Saarbrucken.

The new name was given the territory on the express wishes of Adolf Hitler, he said.

The occasion of the address was completion of what was termed "an exchange of populations." (The French say 70,000 French residents of Lorraine have had to move out.)

"The situation is now clarified so that there never again need be a war over this region," Herr Buerckel said. "It is now the general principle that only Germans shall live within the borders of the Reich. So the centuries-long battle over the Rhine is ended."

Dies Asks Nation To Extend Probe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas staked the future of the House Committee on Un-American Activities today on appeals by the "people of America" for a continuance of the work he said it was doing in exposing "fifth columnists" and sabotage.

Exactly one month before the legal expiration of the committee's authority, the Texan went on the radio last night to review its work and conclude with the assertion that there had been at least five acts of sabotage on "a most important experimental plane" at one of the largest plants in the country.

He declined to identify this incident further.

In his appeal to the people of the country Representative Dies' thoughts were centered on having Congress do what it has done thrice before—order continuation of the investigation of un-American activities for another year. Representative Dies already has announced he would seek such action.

Any "sabotage of this investigation," he said last night, would constitute a victory for the "fifth column."

Mr. Dies declared that counter-espionage alone would not eliminate subversive elemnts.

"It is not enough to sit around and wait for the commission of an overt and illegal act of sabotage," he said. "We must expose the "fifth column" in all the stages of its activity which are preparatory to the commission of wholesale acts of treason. . . ."

Bomber Flies North

NEW YORK (AP)—A Consolidated bomber, flown here from the West Coast, took off for Halifax, Canada, en route to the Royal Air Force, British Air Ministry, London. Whether the $200,000 plane, which carried an American crew of five, would be flown from Canada to England, could not be learned.

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Work Proposed For 'Objectors'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Three plans to save conscientious objectors to war and military service from prison were proposed by the American Friends Service Committee today.

"The first plan," Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Friends, said, "is to let conscientious objectors do some Government service, such as social welfare work, with regular Army pay. The second, which the Government has suggested to us, is to let them work for us in such work as reforestation, also on regular Army pay. The third way will be to let them work for us in such work as low-cost housing without any pay whatever."

The plans were evolved at a recent monthly meeting of the Friends Committee at the Friends Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth Street. Mr. Pickett said his committee had already started reforestation in various parts of the country and was experimenting with low-cost housing in the coal mine district of West Virginia.

Ray Newton, one of those at the meeting, disclosed that the Justice Department in Washington had suggested that young men jailed for refusing to register for conscription be paroled in the custody of the Friends Commitee. He said steps to achieve this end would be undertaken soon.

James G. Vail, in charge of foreign operations, declared that 30,000,000 persons face privation and "possible wholesale starvation" in Europe this Winter.

"The only things we've been able to get past the British blockade," Mr. Vail added, "are vitamins and medicines, but if Europe is to eat, we must send 3,000,000 tons of food, which is less than we have in our own surpluses. Aid to France, to a people tired, discouraged and hungry, will revive their almost shattered hope in democracy."

Stabled in 'Line'

BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (AP)—Horses are living in the Maginot Line and the stock of the Vichy Government is lower, perhaps, in Alsace than in any other part of France, travelers from the "Lost Province" report.

Alsatian newspapers, publishing an announcement of the German Security Police, warn of "protective custody for saboteurs" and cite these examples:

Three Alsatians taken into "protective custody" for trying to break up a public meeting of the Nazy party;

A factory worker and a woodcutter taken into "acute custody"—apparently one grade tighter than the "protective" variety—because they "besmeared a public building with hostile placards."

Saving Sought Of Two Billion In U. S. Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Economies up to $2,000,000,000 in the regular operating expenses of the Government, outside defense, will be sought by House Republicans.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, said today that the Republicans are prepared to "test" to the full President Roosevelt's announced intention to pare non-military appropriations to the bone and would back up the President's recommendations, particularly if they go far enough.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia joined the economy campaign this morning with the announcement that he would continue his effort to gain a minimum of 10 per cent decrease in all non-defense expenditures.

Senator Byrd said that $500,000,000 "is the minimum reduction that should be made in nonmilitary expenses fo rthe next fiscal year," but he said that for himself he would like to see them cut $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Taber explained that the policy of House Republicans would be to support "anything needed for defense" but to scrutinize regular governmental spending for every possible saving.

It is Mr. Taber's estimate that $2,000,000,000 can be cut from the non-military budget "without serious hardship" and that the 1942 Work Projects Administration appropriation for relief can be held to $500,000,000, as defense measures will then be exerting their fullest effect upon unemployment. He felt that farm subsidies should come in for reduction along with relief and public works.

Representative Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced that no final decision will be taken on new tax measures until the March 15 returns are in. He was confident that a bill will be drawn which will balance the "normal" budget and leave some revenue to finance part of the emergency defense appropriations.

Canada Is Urged To Lead Campaign For Federal Union

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 3 (CP)—Proposals for a Federal Union between Great Britain, the United States, and the British Dominions would be received with less suspicion if they originated in Canada than if they came from either Britain or the United States, Goldwin Gregory, Secretary of the Canadian Association for Federal Union, said in an address before the McMaster University Alumni Club here Nov. 29.

Speaking on "Union Now," Mr Gregory said Canada must be prepared to play its part in any such arrangement. Primary duty of the Canadian Association was the dissemination of information and stimulation of inquiry into the idea of Federal Union, he said.

"It will hope, too, that a favorable public sentiment be created, which will give the Government at Ottawa justification for proposing officially to Great Britain and the United States that they unite," he said.

Canada stands "ace high" both in Britain and the United States and all Federal Union proponents seemed in agreement that the logical capital of such a union should be Ottawa.

Young G. O. P. Group Issues Convention Call

CHICAGO (AP)—The Young Republican National Federation has issued a call for the national biennial convention, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, at Des Moines, Iowa. Barbara Clarke Smith of Rutland, Vt., national secretary, who issued the call, said 412 delegates and a like number of alternates would attend officially. Delegates are selected on the basis of one for every 100,000 votes cast, or a major fraction thereof, for the Republican presidential nominee in each State, plus two at large from each State.

70 Crew Registrations End Seamen's Draft

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The President Polk docked Dec. 1 after a world cruise and within a short time 70 members of its crew of 170 were registered for Selective Army Service, thus completing registration of American seamen aboard the few remaining larger ships that go to sea.

Joseph C. Keane, member of New York City's Selective Service Board, said so far 2,800 seamen had been registered in the great harbor of New York, and only a few tramp freighters remained to be checked.

Justice Department Aide Sees Drive on 'Columnists'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3 (AP)—O. John Rogge, head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, said yesterday his division may give increased attention to "dishonest or deceptive" propaganda and "subversive activities."

In a prepared address before a luncheon group the Assistant United States Attorney General said, "I believe in a miltant, dynamic Criminal Division intent upon preserving our democratic form of government and guarding our civil liberties."

Vichy, in Sort of Dream World, Using Up Reserve Supplies

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last of four articles. Copyright, 1940, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 3—France, Lillian Mowrer reported in the New Yorker, went down to defeat with its napkin tucked under its neck gorging the best foods.

Despite all that has happened since and despite starvation threatening, Unoccupied France still seems more preoccupied with the table than its problems of the future.

Vichy, with its countryside and neighboring cities, gives the impression of a region still unawakened to realities. Partly because of the numbness of defeat and partly also because France has no historical memory of privation or personal suffering to quicken its awareness of future possibilities, it goes on living to the best of its ability, according to standards of past prosperity.

Unlike Germany, which knows from the bitter experience of the last war how much wiser it is to conserve when there is still plenty, and therefore submits to rationing, Unoccupied France is paying lip service only, living meanwhile off stored-up reserves of the past heedlessly or desperately, or sometimes even gaily.

Meat and Milk Scarce

Many elements of that past prosperity are disappearing. Saccharine replaces sugar. Butter no longer appears on the breakfast tray. Red meat is a rarity. Milk also. Chocolate is completely gone. Pastry shops offer a daily dwindling assortment. Bread has turned gray. Soap cannot be bought even for money. The coal shortage is acute even in Vichy, where the comfort of the Government is an important concern. The privileged diplomatic set hedges against a gasoline shortage by purchasing bicycles—six at the American Embassy, including one for the head of the mission

But despite these storm warnings, eating in Vichy is an ordeal far beyond the capacity of your correspondent, after being conditioned in Berlin.

At the Agence Lyons at Clermont-Ferrand he was provided with feasts which bore no resemblance to official regulations, and where the lack of food cards is no bar to the table.

Whereas democratic but provident Switzerland has introduced strict clothing rations, French merchants with emptying shelves continue selling whatever is left as fast as possible.

A Vichy haberdasher with two dozen pairs of woolen socks left and no more obtainable ran the gamut of salesmanship on the writer to sell him several pairs.

Some Helpful Factors

Part of the apparent abundance of food is due to the genius of French cooking, which makes the most of every ingredient, part to the lenience of the British blockade which passes oranges, figs, and dates from Africa, part to German willingness to let Biscay oysters cross the occupied zone. Thanks to these things, there is a variety on the tables of Vichy, Lyons, and Marseille which seems fantastic to a visitor from Berlin.

But the basic reason is that France, regardless of storm warnings, continues to live off its heritage. When meat is scarce they eat chicken. When potatoes are short they mash chestnuts. Restaurants have official menus conforming to official regulations, but the diner is assured that many other things are available—which they always are.

Meatless and cheeseless days are meaningless to the initiated or the person with money. Six kilometers outside Vichy the writer was served with a six-course meal (the legal limit is three), including three different red meats, hare, and pheasant, all without benefit of food cards. He wondered if the number of courses increased with the mileage from Vichy.

It isn't only those with money who live well. Farmers and all with easy access of farms are eating as always, perhaps even more so long as it lasts.

Difficulties in Regimentation

It is the mass of people in the big cities which are overcrowded by refugees who are beginning to feel the inequalities of distribution uncurbed by rationing orders from Vichy.

Dietitians and public health officials watch dwindling coal stocks, and the alarming disappearance of butter and fats and draw grave conclusions. Reports from the occupied district indicate that things are much worse there.

Those in authority know the difficulties ahead. But France is not regimented easily, the authority of Vichy is uncertain, and its edicts impossible to enforce when the average Frenchman is disinclined to obey them.

The true situation is a matter of sheer speculation. Even Red Cross officials are unable to get accurate information on which to plan possible relief quotas. No one can tell when the reserves of past prosperity will be exhausted.

One of the great question marks is how much is being shipped to Germany. A report representing the best information available in official quarters shows only $50,000 worth of trade moving across the demarcation line monthly.

This is patently absurd since scattering private reports show a constant movement of large quantities of material of all kinds, including livestock and other foods, north and west out of the unoccupied district.

But no one seems to know when the prodigal living will come to a dead end and France will face for the first time in centuries a real shortage. There is only one certainty—it is coming fast.

Meanwhile in Vichy a horde of officials, diplomats, patronage and privilege hunters, and givers of advice live in a faneiful dream world of the past. Showcases are filled with jewelry and silks, and the latest styles of dresses line the halls of the big hotels where France is governed. The women who are actors in this strange drama are as elaborately coiffured and gowned and fitted into sleek furs as ever in the Paris of festive days.

One finds the plight of France not in these hotels but in back streets where ordinary people look at the picture of Marshal Pétain shaking hands with Adolf Hitler with mingled anger and pity, where cheapness and tawdiness are creeping like a blight, reaching steadily toward the big hotels, and people who have never yet begged are coming nearer that final degradation.

Apathy on Every Side

Nowhere among these people is there as yet any sign of a mass movement or feeling. In their present apathy and as long as their reserve stocks last they seem contented to let the ladies and gentlemen of Vichy make grand plans for the future of France, dabble in the esoterics of world politics, and spar with staggering problems of a Nation cut in half, factories closing, unemplcyment already at 2,700,000, and inflation impending.

But it leaves one with a feeling that all this is just a tinsled bit of unreality in a very grim world and that some day, perhaps not far off, the mass of the French, goaded by privation and inflation, will shake off its lethargy and speak with a voice which will scatter Vichy with its dreams of kings and corporative states and obedient workers and army-style civil service to the winds.

Richmond to Aid British Destroyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor Gordon B. Ambler of Richmond has called upon the residents of this city to act as sponsor for the destroyer Richmond, one of the 50 recently transferred by the United States Government to Great Britain, and to co-operate with the Virginia branch of the National English Speaking Union in contributing "comforts for the 150 officers and men of the ship which bears the same name as this city."

In a proclamation, the Mayor explained that the British Admiralty has approved the plan whereby towns in the United States may supply blue pullovers, scarves, helmets, gloves, seaboot stockings, books, games, tinsweets and other articles for officers and men on the ships which bear the names of those towns. The cooperation of the people of Richmond will not obligate the city government in any way and it is entirely "up to" the people as to how much they can contribute, the proclamation said.

Officials of the Virginia branch of the National English Speaking Union have drawn up a brief sketch on Richmond city and are sending this information on to the crew of the destroyer Richmond.

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Willkie May Succeed Martin As Head of G. O. P. Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — Two major projects are afoot to enable Wendell L. Willkie to continue to play a role of national leadership in public affairs.

The most significant, the most unexpected, the most unorthodox proposal is that the defeated Republican presidential candidate become the active chairman of the Republican National Committee, succeeding Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts who wishes to resign.

The movement to make this potentially influential party post available to Mr. Willkie is going forward with Mr. Willkie's knowledge and is being pressed by Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman from Connecticut and a relative newcomer to high Republican councils.

The other project, which would be made ready for Mr. Willkie at his wish springs from a number of his friends who are desirous that he carry on his "crusade" for the principles and policies he advocated in the campaign.

Would Give Free Hand

They are prepared to endow a research institute which would give Mr. Willkie a completely free hand, which would make it unnecessary for him to return to a regular business position and which would give him a springboard from which to engage in frequent public discussion.

In some ways this is the course pursued in recent years by former President Hoover whose private financial resources have enabled him to do this. The disadvantage is that it would leave Mr. Willkie, as it did Mr. Hoover, aloof from his party and without any effective opportunity to share in developing a coherent party opposition.

The selection of Mr. Willkie as party chairman—a position which would thus become one of considerable prestige and a major instrument of party responsibility, establishing a new relationship between the National Committee and members of Congress—is being seriously projected.

During the past week, Mr. Pryor has been in touch with numerous members of the Committee and the issue will be brought to a head in the near future.

Would Be First Time

No defeated presidential candidate has ever served as his party's national chairman and the choice of Mr. Willkie would very likely be opposed by some Republican leaders who are apprehensive that Mr. Willkie might use it to attempt to preempt the nomination four years hence. Mr. Willkie says that he is perfectly content to let 1944 take care of itself and it is apparent that the Republican Party has got to decide whether it wishes to avail itself of its nominee's popularity and influence in the interests of the party or whether it wishes to sacrifice that popularity and influence for fear Mr. Willkie run away with the show.

Mr. Willkie's appointment as national chairman is being advocated as an essential political force for four years between elections rather than for only four months just before a national election.

While the Administration, by virtue of its very position in office, commands the headlines continuously, the minority party had often been ineffective because it has lacked unity and has not had a leader with great influence in the country as well as influence in Congress.

Mr. Willkie is standing frankly on the proposition that the Republican Party needs to become "more liberal and more humane," and if the party leaders decided to deal him in rather than "include him out," that will be one of his major objectives.

When Winter Brings Its 'Little Alps'

Harry Mayo

'Snow Storm'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Snow Storm," photographed by Harry Mayo of Toledo, Ohio, was awarded first prize in the Graflex Golden Anniversary Contest, whose exhibit of 500 prints and 160 prize-winners opened Nov. 30 at the Associated Press Building here, open to the public through Dec. 8. The exhibit program by the Folmer Graflex Co., Rochester, N. Y., includes color photograph displays.

Douglas Holds Common Sense Protects U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Lawyers have a particular responsibility of protectiing citizens' fundamental rights and must guard the country against the growth of "any second or third or fourth class of citizens," distinctions which give rise to the enemies of democracy, according to Associate Justice William O. Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court.

So long as the American people maintain their abundance of common sense, sense of fair play and fraternity and reserve of ingenuity and desire for service, "their rich heritage of freedom will remain imperishable," Mr. Justice Douglas said in an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Association of the Bar of the ity of New York at the Commodore Hotel last night.

Mr. Justice Douglas gave his views of the functions and responsibilities of democracy in the world.

"The function of democracy, unlike totalitarian governments, is to train men—little men as well as big men—not for subjugation, but for independence," he said. "We know that therein lies the great strength of democracy. We know that only in that way can the great spiritual values of a whole people be cultivated and preserved."

In a letter to Samuel Seabury, President of the Association, President Roosevelt added his tribute to those of the lawyers for Mr. Justice Douglas' "contribution to the welfare of the country" and emphasized the duties and services lawyers can perform by reducing internal dissension within the Nation.

"In times of crisis," the President wrote, "when we must present a single front to the outside world, it becomes the peculiar responsibility of lawyers to narrow as far as possible the areas of internal dispute and to eliminate avoidable dissension. In times of national stress, which test the effectiveness of our legal processes, it is the duty of lawyers to uphold the supremacy of the law. These are the contributions toward national unity for which we look to the members of the bar and particularly to those distinguished leaders who are members of your association."

The Mail Goes to Europe, But It Takes the Long Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Marco Polo with all his wanderings had nothing on many of the letters that now leave the United States bound for foreign countries, according to Albert Goldman, New York postmaster. His description of the peregrinations of present-day mails indicates that persons who would send letters or parcels to foreign lands this Yuletide season should "mail early," or perhaps should have posted them a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Goldman said that much of the mail now sent to Europe, instead of following the mathematical maxim that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, has to travel on a combined Odyssey and Aeneid which takes it anywhere from half to three-quarter of the way around the globe.

A Long, Long Journey

For instance, a letter to Greece, instead of being transported across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean, now travels across the Atlantic and down the west coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope, up through the Indian Ocean, and then overland through Iran and Turkey, and finally on a boat ride across the Sea of Marmora to Greece.

That trip, however, is a ferry ride across the bay compared to the voyage destined for a letter to Riga, Latvia. Such a letter would travel westward across the United States, thence over the Pacific to Japan, across to Manchuria, and then on a long haul through Siberia and Russia to Moscow, and finally from Moscow to Riga.

Honors for fast travel in this day of torpedoes and communication blackouts go to letters sent to London, marked for the Pan-American Clipper and paid for at the rate of 30 cents for one-half ounce. They are carried on a quick, routine five-day journey, with no delay except for trans-shipment at Lisbon to a British airplane flying on secret schedule.

The Christmas Rush

According to Mr. Goldman, the war has disrupted mail service all over the globe, but it is still possible to send letters to any place in the world with reasonable assurance they will eventually reach their destination. Whereas parcel post service has been suspended between the United States and most of the Nations of Europe, it still operates to Switzerland and Britain. Until Italy entered the war, tons of foodstuffs—mostly coffee—were sent to Italy, but now parcel post to Italy is suspended and almost no food is being sent to Europe through the mails.

In the pre-Christmas season before the war, Mr. Goldman recalled, trans-Atlantic vessels would leave New York with 20,000 to 25,000 sacks of mail. Now Clipper planes are carrying four and five tons of mail and British and Scandinavian vessels are taking out about 2,000 to 3,000 sacks a week. Most of the falling off is due, however, to the parcel post suspension, first-class mail and newsprint shipments having diminished by only 20 per cent.

Regular mail addressed to Britain and not marked for Clipper plane leaves here on British vessels which proceed to Europe by way of Halifax, under convoy, while mail destined for Russia, the Baltic States, some Scandinavian nations, Greece and the Far East is routed across the Pacific. Mail to Australasia has not been rerouted. Thus the mails go through, bombs notwithstanding, but postage stamps perhaps never gave as much travel for their value as they do today.

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President Arrives in Miami To Start Caribbean Cruise

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here today to sail into the Caribbean with only a general idea, he said, where the cruise might take him.

He indicated, however, that the odyssey had a serious purpose by telling a press conference shortly after a special train pulled in from Washington that there was not going to be much fishing.

He did not confirm nor deny that he might inspect sites for naval and air bases acquired from England or that he might show up at exercises of units of the Atlantic patrol squadron and marines at Culebra Island near Puerto Rico.

Speculation on the first site which the Chief Executive might look over centered on Jamaica, where a fleet anchorage is to be established at Portland Bight. An area on the Bight and on Portland Island has been set aside for defense batteries.

Facilities in Jamaica

Under an agreement with Britain by which the United States trade 50 old destroyers for leases on strategic defense spots in British territory in the New World, facilities also will be provided in Jamaica for an emergency landing field for planes, and for recreational and hospital purposes.

The President was taking with him only a few White House officials and fishing cronies, including Harry L. Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce.

On a 25-hour run to Miami, Mr. Roosevelt broke the rule he set last summer of getting no farther than a 12-hour train trip from Washington. He established the restriction on grounds world conditions were so critical he did not feel safe in getting too far from the capital.

Knox Says U. S. Is Too Complacent

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, warned yesterday "the world picture gets more grim and threatening every day" and "too many Americans are complacent."

Snowy weather forced Mr. Knox to halt here on a flight from Washington to Chicago. He returned to Washington before starting on an eight-day inspection tour of the Caribbean area.

"Bases are as important as ships," Mr. Knox observed in explaining that those acquired from Great Britain in exchange for 50 destroyers are "worth more as offensive and defensive means" than the traded ships.

"Constant bombing of British industrial centers," he added, "has given a pretty grave aspect to the fight in England. The fate of world civilization is in the balance and the degree to which we help Britain might swing the scales."

Christmas Truce Proposed by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pope Pius XII asked warring powers today to observe a Christmas truce, "spontaneously or by mutual accord."

The appeal was contained in a papal rescript.

[On Nov. 26 Prime Minister Winston Churchill rejected a proposal made in the British Parliament that he seek to arrange a Christmas armistice.

He said any such proposal would be rejected by the Government.

Similar suggestions for Christmas cessation of hostilities have similarly been rejected in the past, but some soldiers in the trenches in the World War dropped their weapons on Christmas and actually fraternized.]

Capacity Crews Urged for Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation, recommended today in his annual report for the fiscal year 1940 that during the current "emergency" every combatant ship of the fleet be provided with "not less than 115 per cent of complement of personnel, or as many men as can be accommodated on board."

The 15 per cent in excess of complemeent, he said, would permit the proper advance training of men who will serve later on the ships building or authorized under the Navy's two-ocean fleet construction program.

Admiral Nimitz said that at preseent fleet units were manned only 87.2 per cent of their full strength.

Canadian Wins Wheat Award For Third Time

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Francis Lloyd Rigby of Wembley, Alberta, will reign as "wheat king" for another year.

The Canadian won the title for the third consecutive time at the forty-first International Livestock Exposition's grain show.

Judges agreed that his sample of hard red spring wheat was the best in the show. His exhibit of reward wheat represented a yield of 67.7 pounds a bushel.

Under the show rules, Mr. Rigby, a University of Alberta Agricultural student, must withdraw from competition for three years. His was the twelfth consecutive triumph for Canadians and the twenty-sixth time that Canada has taken the wheat award.

An Indiana girl, Beverly Meal of Waldron, was named "Corn Princess"—champion of junior growers.

Canadians won the barley, alfalfa, soy bean and rye championships but the hay title went to an American, George H. Helms, Belleville, Ill.

Champion Cooks

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Six girls from among 35 winners in their respective states were named national cooking champions at the nineteenth National 4-H Club Congress today.

The six will receive $200 college scholarships. All 35 state winners, however, won trips to the congress.

The half dozen girls who excelled in cooking, baking, meal planning, and table etiquette were: Joan Virginia Taylor, Adrian, Minn.; Edna Louise Lavender, Jefferson, Ga.; Pat Graham, Fayetteville, N. C.; Lillian Pautz, Horicon, Wis.; Marion E. Cottrell, West Kingston, R. I.; and Dorothy Brusch, Canby, Ore.

Among their accomplishments, collectively, were the preparation of thousands of meals, canning of thousands of quarts of foods, baking thousands of loaves of bread and biscuits, and pre-eminence in leadership, including work in fairs and exhibitions.

Winners Announced By Pi Delta Epsilon

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Grand Council of Pi Delta Epsilon, national collegiate journalism fraternity, declared William Engel of the Penn State Collegian and Dwight Pelkin of the University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal respective winners of its editorial and news wrting contests.

The announcement was made at the Council's annual gathering which selected Denison University, Granville, Ohio, for the 1941 meet. New chapters announced include the University of Virginia; and Randolph-Macon College for Men, Ashland, Va.

News writing honorable mention awards included Albert Weaver, Richmond Collegian, University of Richmond; and Myron Albert, the Scarlet, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Editorial writing honorable mention was given to Donald Smith, Brown Daily Herald, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Political Rift Over Bases In Uruguay Is Bridged

MONTEVIEDO, Uruguay, Dec. 3 (AP)—A rift between President Baldomir and the Nacionalista Herrerista Party growing out of the question of co-operation with the United States in building air and naval bases was closed by the substitution of Dr. Abalcazar Garcia for Toribio Olaso as Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet.

Señor Olaso resigned because he opposed the Government's policy of co-operation in establishing the bases.

Two Networks Oppose Radio Rules Affecting Stations Taking Programs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Attorneys for two broadcasting systems contended yesterday that the Federal Communications Commission has no authority to put into effect a group of suggested regulations affecting the contracts between the networks and the radio stations which carry their programs.

"If these rules or anything like them are adopted by the Commission and upheld then you have destroyed the American system of broadcasting, and not merely changed its form," said Philip J. Hennessey, attorney for the National Broadcasting Company.

The proposed rules were listed by the Commission as "suggestions" for discussion at argument on a 1,300-page report made last June by a committee of the Commission which investigated networks.

Telford Taylor, Commission Counsel, outlined the suggested regulations in discussing the committee report.

The report, he said, "does not propose the elimination of chain broadcasting."

John J. Burns, attorney for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said the report contained "numerous errors" and "should be rejected."

Both he and Mr. Hennessey contended that the Commission had no power to set up the system of rules. The Commission does not exercise any control at present over contracts between networks and individual stations.

Samuel Rosenbaum and Phil M. Segal of the independent Radio Network Affiliates, Inc., an organization of local stations which carry the chain programs, opposed the suggested rules as unnecessary, but did not discuss the Commission's authority to impose them.

Mutual Broadcasting System attorneys will be heard at a continuation of the arguments today.

U. S. Educational Subsidies Favored

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, last night advocated federal subsidies for a plan to equalize educational facilities in the United States. He said it had been proposed in Congress to provide from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year for the purpose and added:

The Fund's report listed expenditure of $1,057,201 during the past two years for improving rural schools in the South, fellowships for Negroes and white southerners, building up several university centers for Negroes and improvement in Negro health.

Navy Buys Yachts And Tug for Fleet

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Capt. Frederick Reinicke, Port Director of the Third Naval District, has announced the purchase of two private yachts and a tugboat for use as naval auxiliaries.

The yacht Noparo, built in 1929 at a cost of $1,250,000, was bought from Norman B. Woolworth, New York realtor, for $180,000. Now at New London, Conn., the vessel will be taken to the Boston Navy Yard for alterations.

The 190-ton Pegasus was purchased from Clifford Hamphill, New York investment banker, for $50,000, one-third the original cost when built in 1925. It will be converted at the New York Navy Yard. The Moran Towing Company's tug Peter Moran, built last year, has been purchased for $220,000.

Song for Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At last Jacksonville has its own special song, entitled "March On! Jacksonville" with words and music by a resident professional writer, Marjorie Proctor. It is a march extolling the virtues of this rapidly growing City, and is being sent throughout the Nation in an advertising campaign by the author.

Miami-Rio Dirigible Service Is Proposed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company was disclosed yesterday to have consulted the Brazilian Government concerning the possibility of establishing a line of dirigibles between Miami, Fla., and this city.

A Goodyear spokesman said that the consultation took place several months ago but that there have been no developments.

Rio de Janeiro has a good hangar and hydrogen tanks formerly used by the Graf Zeppelin when it was used for trans-Atlantic service.

2,000 Lumber Workers On Strike in Northwest

SEATTLE (AP)—More than 2,000 lumber workers went on strike Dec. 2 in various Pacific Northwest mills in a threatened complete shutdown of the industry employing an estimated 45,000 men. Five mills were closed at Everett, Wash., and 500 other men walked out at a large logging company there. Ten Tacoma sawmills are closed.

Workers demand a 7½-cent-an-hour wage increase and a week's vacation with pay.

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Lv. Phoenix		6:00 pm
Lv. Tucson		8:33 pm
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Britain Orders 60 Vessels in U. S.; Food Ships Needed in Attack on Italy

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Shipping Minister Ronald H. Cross, informed the House of Commons today that Britain had placed orders for construction of 60 cargo vessels in the United States and in addition would continue to purchase serviceable American ships.

Mr. Cross assured the House that "everything possible is being done to get ships with the greatest facility" to meet the menace of Axis raids on shipping—Britain's most urgent problem at the moment.

He spoke after a German High Command communiqué reported that submarines, in two separate raids Dec. 2 on British commerce, had sunk an auxiliary cruiser, at least 17 merchantmen, and possibly 19, totaling 160,000 tons.

Serviceable Ships Sought

"Old but serviceable United States vessels, including vessels belonging to the Baritime Commission, have been and will continue to be purchased for the British flag as opportunity offers," Mr. Cross said.

Deputy Leader Clement Attlee, answering a question, said he was not aware of any proposal for either definite or implied union with the United States and that "if any such plans should approach the fringe of practical policy it could only be after prolonged discussion by the legislative bodies on both sides of the Atlantic."

His reply was to Laborite Richard Stokes who asked assurances also that "no further naval or military bases would be let to the U. S. A. . . . or union be entered into or irrevocably committed . . . without the Government first giving opportunity to the House for full discussion."

Mr. Attlee, who serves as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's lieutenant on the House floor, answered that such opportunity is "long established."

Emigration of Internees

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced that emigration to America of selected internees would be facilitated and said Mr. Alexander Paterson had gone to Canada to pick other internees for the Pioneers, Britain's salvage and wreckage squad.

About 19,500 aliens remain interned, Mr. Morrison announced, saying 4,000 were classified as unfriendly and the others were being dealt with as fast as possible. Skilled workers, he said, will have first call for release to become part of Britain's war effort.

Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of Works and Buildings, said ample supplies of cement were available.

Mr. David Grenfell, Parliamentary Secretary for Mines, said hundreds of thousands of tons of coal were on railroad sidings and about 3,000 carloads originally intended for export were standing at South Wales docks, although arrangements had been completed for disposal of more than 2,000 carloads.

Shiny British Noses Light Britain's War

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 3

The shiny nose today became a sign of war sacrifice.

Restriction on the sale of cosmetics, now effective, cuts the volume to 25 per cent of last year's figure which means about two lipsticks and two boxes of powder per year per girl and a cut in the manufacturers' business from about £40,000,000 annually to £10,000,000.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Construction of wooden ships to maintain Britain's trans-Atlantic "life line" was urged upon the Government yesterday by Vincent Pottier, Nova Scotia Liberal.

The ships could be built in Atlantic coast shipyards as they were in the last war, he said.

Reports that Britain was losing shipping at the rate of 2,000,000 tons a year was enough proof that the situation was serious, Mr. Pottier said. The United States could not hope to replace more than half that deficiency.

In 1915, Mr. Pottier said, Canada produced $7,000,000 worth of wooden ships.

This was increased to $35,000,000 in 1917, $74,000,000 in 1918 and $86,000,000 in 1919.

In 1914 there were 40 shipyards on the Atlantic Coast building wooden vessels and in 1918 there were 250.

Only 5,000 tons of wooden shipping is under construction now in Canada for merchant purposes, less than 10 per cent of capacity.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP) — Lord Woolton, Food Minister, warned Britons that more shipping would be diverted from food importation to military purposes, but announced today a Christmas "gift" of increased sugar and tea rations for the week of Dec. 16.

He said the Nation had undertaken the offensive to settle "old scores" with Italy which would "mean a drain of the country's shipping facilities."

Except for a limited quantity of oranges, the Food Ministry said, no more cargoes of fresh or tinned fruit would be brought to Britain for the time being except loadings already arranged.

The Christmas ration of sugar will be increased from 8 to 12 ounces and of tea from 2 to 4 ounces.

"We have to carry our forces overseas—and overseas is the proper place for Britain to be at war," Lord Woolton said in a speech at Manchester.

"As we are going to lose a part of our food ships to take part in this offensive, I cannot afford to bring you any longer those things which are not essential for prosecution of the war.

"Does that matter? We have a standard of life that the rest of Europe has envied, but now we are going into the offensive."

He said the British had "been much too patient for much too long even before the war started in submitting to the blustering bounce of the Italian pseudo-dictator. There is every reason for hope that before long we shall find ourselves settling old scores and to that end we have mobilized the whole resources of the country."

Beaverbrook Paper Asks U. S. Credits for Britain

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Evening Standard, paper published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, urged "the people of the United States" today to consider giving Britain credits and "Further help" in the Atlantic.

The paper asked the recruiting of unused resources of the automobile industry for aircraft manufacture and for "specific measures of assistance in the operation of our blockade." Victory, it said, depends on the "Battle for America."

Herr Hitler's "Empire" has outposts "even in the American hemisphere," the Standard said, and a "few ships . . . still deal with America and sail into American ports, hoping perhaps to pick up a cargo destined for Germany in the end and, worse still, carrying in their holds gold or materials with which to buy dollars."

The newspaper said Britons "lost one Battle for Europe" and, with "invaluable" aid from the Greeks, were "holding our own in the battles for Asia and Africa, but victory will depend on one other battle—the Battle for America."

More Aid Sought

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A plea to America to tighten and extend export controls "so as to insure that no vital materials get through to the enemy" was voiced Dec. 1 by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare and master of Britain's blockade of Germany and Italy.

"You could refuse financial facilities to our enemies," Mr. Dalton said in a North American radiocast.

"You could immobilize all enemy ships in your ports and you could decline to trade with firms in neutral countries who are friends of the enemy."

Mr. Dalton contended that through the blockade the Germans "are now back where they were six months ago—or worse."

He called Italy much poorer than Germany.

"Italy's heart is not in this war," he said.

He urged America to send planes "and more planes . . . and we shall bomb their war machine to pieces."

New British Snag

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP) — The British are confronted with the "heavy burden" of providing winter quarters for an army which six months ago was expected to be serving overseas by winter, a war office statement discloses.

The public was told that the process of changing from summer to winter quarters would be attended with "some discomfort and inconvenience."

Vacant buildings and private homes must be used for 1,000,000 men, it was said. It was estimated one soldier in every 2,000 still is under canvas. Accommodations for anti-aircraft men constitute the worst problem—17,000 of them still are living in tents.

Canada Tightens War Priority

Continued from Page 1

larger task of combining these controls and rationalizing its whole economy with two ends in view—a larger production of war materials and a decreased use of consumer goods. This is the job of the War Time Requirements Board which has taken over the control of all industrial priorities.

How large a problem this board faces is indicated in a little-noted statement by C. D. Howe, Minister of Munition and Supply:

"When munition plants now under construction or being tooled up reach production, it is my opinion that our productive capacity will have been tested to its practical limit."

When this point is reached, apparently within the next six months, Canada will be able to increase its production of its war materials only by reducing sharply its consumption of peacetime goods.

"We are gradually attempting," said Mr. Howe, "to divert goods from civil to military uses."

This process has barely begun and the effect of it in the future has not been glimpsed yet by the ordinary Canadian household. Mr. Howe's detailed analysis of his munitions program indicates plainly that reduction in the supply of consumer goods will make itself felt in the average Canadian family very definitely during 1941.

The Government's policy, managed by the various controllers, will be to reduce the output of luxuries so as to conserve as much as possible the production of necessities.

"As time goes on," Mr. Howe stated, "there must necessarily be a movement of employment from luxury or semi-luxury industries to war industries. The Canadian workman readily adapts himself to new type of employment and we are confident that the plants we are building can, and will be, adequately manned even though the work in hand is of an entirely new type."

What this means to the future of luxury industries in Canada in curtailed production and reduced profits is not clear yet, but the effect of the policy bluntly outlined by the munitions minister is certain to be drastic in many lines:

Canada, which has resisted Government interference in business perhaps more than any important nation in the world, has accepted without serious question the new economic controls. Mr. Howe thanks organized labor for "extraordinary co-operation," while business has accepted "margins of profit at levels much lower than in peace times." Mr. Howe feels confident "that there will be no new millionaires emerging from this war."

The method of Government control is now well under way, but has by no means reached its maximum. This plain warning was given by Mr. Howe when he said:

"It seems to me that the demands of this war must bear down on every citizen in Canada to a much greater extent than in the last war. I have no doubt whatever that added restriction must be imposed as time goes on. The appointment of controllers is an insurance that such restriction will be applied intelligently and with a maximum benefit to the war effort and a minimum disturbance to our daily life."

Mr. Howe had hardly uttered this warning before the Government intimated that its next demand would be an increasing of laboring hours from 44 to 48 a week. The inevitable reduction in the use of luxuries has yet to come.

Flying by 'Invisible' Light

Official Photo U. S. Army Air Corps

Airplane Illumination Developed by Army Air Corps

Two Army pilots, silhouetted in the darkness, watch the glowing hands and figures on their plane's instrument board. A new ultraviolet light concealed in the cockpit of the plane keeps the instrument board illuminated under virtually all conditions.

2,600 Military Pilots Trained by CAA

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

The Civilian Pilot Training program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration has developed more than 2,600 pilots for the armed forces of the United States, Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced over the week end.

Ever since last June the C. P. T. program has been reorientated toward creating a reservoir of citizen fliers on which the military forces of the Nation could depend. When it was first inaugurated last year the pilot program was launched merely in the hope that it would stimulate private flying. Last June, however, the Government placed the pilot training program on a more realistic basis and asked the trainees to declare their intention to be available for the military air forces. The C. P. T. program was speeded up from this point.

Of the over 2,600 military pilots who have been trained, 1,935 have gone to the Army and 701 to the Navy, the survey showed. These pilots, furthermore, have good prospects of staying in the military forces since these figures include only those students who are now in military training or have been definitely accepted and are awaiting orders to report, Secretary Jones explained.

The number of commercial flight training centers has been increased since last September to more than 700, the survey revealed. There were 571 civilian training centers up to that time.

Hawks Award to Inventor

William P. Lear, inventor of radio homing devices for airplanes, has won the Frank M. Hawks Memorial Award for his recent invention of the "gyromatic navigator," a device which aids aerial navigation, instrument landing and direction finding. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who won the award last year for his promotion of La Guardia Field, will present the award to Mr. Lear at a luncheon tomorrow at Rockefeller Center.

The "gyromatic navigator" has been demonstrated to American and Allied flying authorities as a directional device to permit the bombing of objectives especially during weather which would screen the bombing planes from anti-aircraft fire and enemy pursuit planes. The navigator combines the functions of an automatic radio direction finder and a directional gyro, and correlates these elements into a continuous running solution of air and navigational problems, including drift indication.

Army Using 'Black' Light

So-called "invisible" or "black" light is being used by the United States Army Air Corps now to illuminate radium-painted instrument dials on airplanes.

The light, actually ultra violet light, causes the hands and figures to glow. The illumination, which has been under test for four years, has received the approbation of Air Corps pilots at the Air Force's experimental center at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Army pilots say the lighting is particularly efficient in night formation flying, night landings, and in the tricky half light of dawn and dusk.

Airline to Radiocast

American Export Airlines, Inc., is the second American air transport company to go on the radio. Export's message will be carried, however, on short waves instead of the standard radiocast band. The program, which will consist of talks on all phases of aviation by Frank Nesbitt, NBC Aviation Editor, will be slanted toward Latin America. The talks will be relayed in three languages: Spanish, on Sundays at 8:30 p. m.; Portuguese, on Tuesdays, at 7:45 p. m., and English, on Thursdays, at 10:30 p. m.

West Indies Service

Air service between Trinidad and Barbados, B. W. I., and Trinidad and near-by Tobago has been started by British West Indian Airways, a Canadian Press dispatch says.

Ban on 'Luxury Imports' Is Imposed by Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Drastic curtailment of luxury imports, mainly from the United States, increased excise taxes on domestic and personal conveniences and lower custom duties on United Kingdom commodities were announced in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley.

This was another step in the Government's efforts to conserve foreign exchange for war purposes.

Under total ban as from Dec. 2 are imports of passenger automobiles, sporting goods, clothing, and processed foods from countries, except Newfoundland, which are not part of the British currency system.

Imports Under License

Another wide list, including motor vehicles other than passenger automobiles and all petroleum products, hereafter will be imported from non-sterling countries only under license and these licenses gradually will be decreased as other sources of supply are provided.

The total prohibition of importation of passenger automobiles from the United States will end a trade which was valued at more than $8,000,000 during the first nine months of this year.

Canadian motorists will have to be content with Canadian-manufactured cars except for these which they can import from the United Kingdom, or from some country in the sterling area—which would seem improbable at present.

During the first nine months of 1940, 11,556 new passenger cars were imported from the United States valued at approximately $8,700,000. In the same period 513 cars were imported from the United Kingdom, valued at $258,000.

Of these importations, 11,127 cars from the United States were valued at less than $1,200; 395 between $1,200 and $2,100, and 34 at more than $2,100. From the United Kingdom, 511 were valued at less than $1,200, one at $1,387 and one at $4,303.

On domestically produced passenger cars today's tax changes raise the excise to 20 per cent on the manufactured value up to $700. The excise tax on passenger cars, fixed last June, otherwise remains unchanged. The rate set in June was 10 per cent up to a value of $700, 20 per cent on the excess of $700 and up to $900; 40 per cent on the excess of $900 and up to $1,200; and 80 per cent on the excess over $1,200.

Car Sales Decrease

Domestic production of passenger cars during the first nine months of 1940 was 80,603 units. Sales of new cars this year are considerably below 1939 and the total for October, 1940, was 15 per cent below those of October, 1939.

An excise tax of 25 per cent on the manufacturers' price has been imposed on radios and tubes, phonographs, gas and electric stoves, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and a number of other home conveniences.

Fresh fruit and vegetable importations were left undisturbed.

Mr. Isley included a variety of periodicals and comic publications on his list of prohibited imports.

The prohibited matter was described as "periodical publications, unbound or paper bound, consisting largely of fictions or printed matter of a similar character, including detective, sex, western and alleged true or confession stories; and publications, bound or paper bound, commonly known as comics, but not including bona fide supplements used with newspapers."

The decision of the Revenue Minister shall be final on whether any publication is covered by the prohibition.

A finance Department source said the effect on subscriptions to such reading matter had not yet been decided, but that when the description was drawn it was intended that most of the barred periodicals would be of the type relying only on newsstand sales.

Effect on U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Canada's action in banning certain "luxury imports" is not expected to change greatly the total sale of United States goods to the Dominion, although it will make some alteration in the type of goods sold.

Sales of war materials to Canada, this country's second best customer, have been gradually increasing. It is believed likely that such sales will go on increasing as the American economy truns more and more to producing arms and other war implements.

The Commerce Department announced yesterday that exports to Canada in October amounted to $76,682,000 compared with $59,720,000 in October, 1939, and $63,252,000 in September of this year.

The Department did not break down the October exports by categories but trade experts said that undoubtedly the total of "luxury" items was far below what it was a year ago.

Because of higher taxes, Canada has been buying fewer and fewer luxury items in this country while increasing its purchases of war materials, they added.

The ban on imports of passenger automobiles, they said, would damage the motor industry's already declining export market, but it should be remembered that some leading manufacturers have Canadian plants.

Total export sales of automobiles in the first nine months of this year fell to 66,787 units from 107,319 in the similar period of 1939.

At the United States Chamber of Commerce, it was said that most businessmen had anticipated the Canadian action. The general feeling, a spokesman said, was that the war had already brought such great shifts in the nature of Canadian-American trade that the ban would make little difference.

High Level Reached In Steel and Iron

(By The Canadian Press)

Ottawa, Dec. 3

Operating at 92½ per cent of capacity, Canadian steel furnaces reached a record production level in October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Production of steel ingots and castings totaled 185,091 tons compared with 164,515 the previous month and 149,890 in the same month last year.

Iron recorded similar advances. Production of pig iron totaled 109,758 tons in the same month last year. The October output was the highest on record since August, 1929, when 112,528 tons were reported.

Production of ferro-alloys amounted to 15,015 tons compared with 13,147 tons the previous month and 6,357 in October, 1939, the report showed.

Australian War Industry Expands to Meet Needs

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 3 (AP)—H. M. A. S. Arunta, 1,870-ton destroyer, first of a "tribal" class to be built in Australia and the largest naval vessel built here since the seaplane carrier Albatros in 1928, has been launched by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor General.

Two more destroyers of the type will be built, all armed with eight 4.7-inch guns, eight smaller guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The ships cost £1,000,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australia will have a munitions-making organization staffed by 80,000 workers by the middle of 1941, it is calculated by the national chambers of commerce here, and another 70,000 persons will be employed supplying the arms plants with raw materials. The significance of this may be gathered from the fact that only 2,500 were employed in munitions plans when the war began.

The war has hastened Australia's progress along the path of industrialization, but even before the conflict began emphasis on manufacturing industry was growing. The 1938-39 period saw 26,900 plans operating here, a high point in the history of this country. This was 445 more than the figure for 1937-38, and 5,300 above the total in 1931.

The climb in personnel employed in industrial plants is ever greater. Last year the figure was 565,000, which is 113,000 above the pre-depression peak year of 1926-27 and a 68 per cent expansion on the pay rolls of factories in the depth of the slump.

Possible great expansion of personnel is indicated by the fact that there are still 271 men employed for every 100 women.

The rise in value of Australian industry is also marked. In the last pre-war year this was valued at £500,000,000. The peak pre-depression output was £420,000,000. In the depression trough production fell away to £281,000,000.

Wide Variety of Products

New industries created in the past year include airplane factories, making frames, engines, and propellors, and plants manufacturing canvas, cotton duck, gloves, tire fabric, aluminum sheets and stainless steel, flatware, bicycles, electric cables, pneumatic tools, machine tools, fountain pens, and chemicals.

Workers employed in munition plants totaled only 2,500 when war began. Today the figure stands at around 20,000, and the number is bounding up week by week. Queensland, which is rated fourth State in arms production, will have four times the prewar total for the whole country by the middle of next year. There will be 25,000 workers in New South Wales, 25,000 in Victoria, and 18,000 in South Australia, with a few thousand in West Australia and Tasmania.

This line has been made possible by the foresight of the Lyons Government which began a policy of expanding war industries before the Munich agreement staved of conflict for almost a year. Today Australians regard that policy as one of the best things their governments have done.

Stocks of Raw Materials

Coincidentally there has been a steady expansion of stock piles of raw materials most needed for ordinary productoin purposes and in the arms drive. "Security stocks" of key raw materials valued at £10,000,000 are being built up by the Department of Supply. These stocks cover jute for making sacks to hold Australian corn, and packs for its wool, cotton, rubber, tinplate for canned goods, industrial chemicals, including cyanide for gold mine operations, ammonium sulphate for fertilizer, tanning materials, and dyestuffs.

Australian manufacturers depend in peace time on overseas sources of supply for a wide variety of raw materials and some of these are highly essential. Local substitutes have been found available for many of these and it is promised that they will be developed with Government financial and technical aid. There are, however, other materials for which no substitutes can be found here and of these the Supply Department has been building stocks.

Closed Routes Foreseen

Basis of this stock pile policy is the assumption that foreign sea routes may be cut for up to a year. The aim of the Government is thus to store up stocks enough to maintain industry in gear for the 12 months during which sea routes are unsafe. In some cases the period of interruption is classified as six months, for there are difficulties in the way of laying in a year's supply of some materials today.

In some instances firms concerned have aided this stock building policy and have helped finance it from their own resources. In a number of cases the Government has aided the firms in turn by backing their applications for bank loans. An additional safeguard to industry is seen in the Government's guaranty that no loss will be suffered through price swings in the raw material field, with the proviso that any profit shall go to the State.

Path to Dodecanese Isles Blocked by Fortified Crete

SUDA BAY, Island of Crete, Dec. 3 (AP)—Great Britain and Greece are forging a powerful base out of this strategic island in the eastern Mediterranean, and the British report it already is blockading effectively Italy's fortified Dodecanese Islands.

Almost all Crete teems with British and Greek soldiers.

Heavy anti-aircraft guns guard the rim of mountains overlooking the harbor, one of the biggest and deepest in this Mediterranean region.

While transports bring in fresh troops and supplies, some of Britain's crack warships stand watch in the bay, ready to meet any Italian sea or air attack.

Greeks, working alongside the British, are throwing up new fortifications.

Island a War Camp

The Greek inhabitants of this peaceful, brown, hilly island have turned readily from their goat-herding and vegetable-farming, and every able-bodied man is enrolled for Army service.

It is only a little more than a month since Italy invaded Greece, but this whole island has been turned into a war camp.

The British say their men and material are making Crete one of the strongest links in Britain's blockade of the Dodecanese Islands. Not one Italian supply ship, they say, has passed through Kaso Strait to the Dodecanese since the British base was established here.

How strong Britain's land, sea and air forces are is a secret, but officers say they are more than sufficient to cope with any Italian offensive.

Resources Running Low

While the British Fleet roves the Mediterranean and Ionian Seas trying to achieve its first aim—destruction of Italy's naval squadrons—it is said to be constantly pushing forward its second—isolation of the Dodecanese.

That only sporadic attempts are made to bomb the British Fleet and only small air squadrons are used, the British say, is a sign that resources on Rhodes, Leros and other Dodecanese Islands are running low.

Besides dwindling Fascist oil supplies, they say, a food shortage is developing.

This base puts the British 400 miles closer to the scene of action than at Alexandria, Egypt, not only athwart Italy's line to the islands, but also nearer her routes to her African empire, increasing the hazard of efforts to get supplies to Libya.

Britain's naval commanders say their ships have slowed down, if not altogether stopped, Italian attempts to provision and reinforce Marshall Rodolfo Graziani's long-threatening offensive into Egypt.

For weeks now, they say, while Britain's Mediterranean Fleet cruises in small formations close to Italy's coasts—the mainland and her islands—no Italian ship has attempted to reach Libya.

Plane Motors

Continued from Page 1

demanding similar sacrifices of workers and stockholders in aircraft companies.

According to some reports, aircraft production in the United States rose very little, if any, during October and November and that it will be January before plane production reaches the 1,000-a-month figure once promised for October. It also is revealed that less than 600 of the 900 or so planes now being proluced a month are of a military type.

Export of finished and ready-to-be-assembled planes to the United Kingdom and Canada totaled 353 during August, 204 during September and 279 during October. Although the November figures are not yet available, persons in touch with British purchases here believe that they had substantially passed the 300 mark. It is emphasized, however, that a portion of these planes are not of the combat type, since Canada is still taking delivery on trainers.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Free French in Syria and Africa: Key to Mediterranean Strategy

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although a fatal air crash prevented the Vichy Government from having Jean Chiappe as the French High Commissioner in Syria, the appointment was a clear sign of Vichy's intention to tighten its hold on that country. It was also a sign that Pierre Laval, Vice Premier and a dominating influence in the Government, is still intent upon playing up to the German conquerors. M. Chiappe's pro-Fascist sympathies were well known and his dispatch to Syria could scarcely be regarded as distasteful to Adolf Hitler.

Syria, like many other parts of the French Empire, has been in a state of suspended animation since the French collapse last June. Its fate has been thrown into the melting pot; but there has been no attempt on the part of the Axis powers to occupy the country. Indeed, this could only be done if Germany and Italy should win the battle of the Eastern Mediterranean. For there are only three ways of approach to Syria—by sea, overland from the north through Turkey, and overland from the south through Egypt and the Palestine. Britain still holds the sea and the southern routes of access and Turkey has not swung over to the Axis.

Syria is a rather arid land—in many regions cultivation is only possible with the aid of irrigation—with a population of some two and a half millions and a remarkable variety of races and creeds. The basic population is Arab and the predominant faith is Muhammadan. But there is a considerable Christian group in the Lebanon, with its center a Beirut. Syria, because of many conquests and migrations in the past, harbors many racial fragments, such as the Druses, warlike tribesmen who made a good deal of trouble for the French generals and civil administrators in 1925 and 1926.

French Planned Alliance

In the early period of the Front Populaire administration in France, when generous gestures to colonial peoples were in fashion, the French Government decided to withdraw from Syria and to replace the mandatory arrangement with a treaty of alliance, following the example of the British Government in relation to the neighboring Arab state of Iraq. But the treaty was shelved in one of the committees of the Chamber of Deputies.

As clouds darkened on the Mediterranean horizon the idea of giving independence to Syria encountered increasing opposition. There were so many minorities in Syria, sometimes with long histories of racial and religious strife, that it proved difficult to work out a constitution which would give Syria the stability of a united state and yet insure the minorities against oppression.

Strategic considerations also spoke for the retention of the country. Italy was carrying on intrigues in the Arab world, and Turkey was presenting frontier revision claims from the north. Franco-Turkish relations were smoothed over by the cession to Turkey in the summer of 1939, before the outbreak of the war, of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, a district of Syria where there was a considerable Turkish element in the population.

Shortly before the beginning of the war, the former French High Commissioner, Gabriel Puaux, dissolved the Syrian Parliament, where the nationalist influence was strong, and commenced to rule the country autocratically with the aid of a hand-picked advisory council of native notables.

Military Key Point

Syria became a key point in French military plans after the outbreak of the war. Gen. Maxime Weygand was placed in command of an army of about 150,000 men, including many colonial units and some detachments of the famous French Foreign Legion.

When the war in France itself took a disastrous turn, General Weygand was recalled and placed in supreme command. His successor in command of the Syrian Army was an Alsatian named Mittelhauser who accepted the terms of the armistice and accepted the authority of the Vichy Government.

Syria has been one of the world's blank spots, as regards recent news dispatches. Apparently matters have simply gone on in a routine way, except for an Italian mission seeking with moderate success to gain a foothold there. The French military forces in the country are certainly strong enough to overawe any demonstrations of nationalist discontent.

Syria would become a most important theater of diplomatic, perhaps of military, action if the Axis powers should press their drive into the Near East during the winter. This drive already has started with the Italian invasion of Egypt, the Italian attack, unsuccessful so far, against Greece, and German talks with the Soviet Union and efforts to supply pressure on Bulgaria and Turkey.

The attitude of the French Army in Syria would be extremely important if the Near East should become a major battleground. There is doubtless a sentiment in favor of co-operation with British forces in Egypt and Palestine among those French officers and soldiers who sympathize with General de Gaulle.

M. Chiappe was no doubt expected to use his influence as High Commissioner in the contrary direction, to keep Syria passively, if not actively, on the side of the Axis.

French Generals Get de Gaulle Bid

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 3

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, made his first open bid today for the co-operation of French military followers of the Vichy Government by informing his first press conference that "any French general" would be welcome.

General de Gaulle said that he had no knowledge that Gen. Maxime Weygand had used his influence to ease the measures taken by the Vichy Government against the de Gaulle followers in Morocco following the futile attempt of de Gaullists and British to capture Dakar, Fench West Afica.

He had not received any indication of what General Weygand's future intentions were, he said.

By the Associated Press

Signs are multiplying that the Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle are giving the British a backing of real importance in the struggle with Germany.

Among recent acquisitions is Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor General of Indo-China, who has assumed leadership of the Free French forces in the Near East and Col. Ernesto Petit, head of the French military mission to Paraguay, who was reported to be on his way to London to join General de Gaulle.

General Catroux declared that Italian reverses in the Greek campaign had produced a deep effect upon the French troops in Africa and Syria and he expressed the belief that any German or Italian attempt to occupy the regions these troops were holding would meet with resistance.

General de Gaulle himself, having just returned from his expedition to Africa, broadcast that his forces now included 35,000 troops, 20 warships in service, 1,000 airmen, and 60 merchant ships. He declared that it was essential to Germany's plans to obtain control of the West Coast of Africa and that Dakar and Casablanca were the logical bases of operation for action against British shipping to South America, and possibly against South America itself—if Adolf Hitler's plans proved successful.

Volunteers Sought

Meanwhile volunteers from Frenchmen in Canada are being sought for the Free French naval forces. Instructions have been sent by Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier to Dr. William Vignal, General de Gaulle's agent in Canada, to recruit as rapidly as possible volunteers and technicians.

It is also reported from London that Canadian troops, who have been kept away from the Near East owing, it is said, to objections raised by high Canadian officers, may soon be thrown into the Near East campaign, the objections having been lifted.

Dominion troops are rates among the hardest striking in the Allied armies and might be expected to play a highly effective part in the move to knock Italy out of the war.

Owing to the number of reports reaching the London headquarters of growing pro-British sentiment in those parts of the French Empire which have not yet capitulated to the Free French forces, close attention is being given to Gen. Maxime Weygand's tours of Algeria and Morocco, where he has been addressing officers, reviewing troops, and receiving Arab chieftains in audience.

There are signs that the French fleet, which was battered into temporary eclipse by the British at Oran, July 4, may now hold the key to one of the major Mediterranean problems. If General Weygand were to change his allegiance—a question that is causing much speculation—the French fleet might be in a position either to force him to submission or enable him to make good his revolt from the Vichy group. The real power, therefore, lies with Admiral Jean Darlan, who is Navy Minister at Vichy.

Army of 500,000

Were General Weygand to take such a step he would bring to Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander in the Near East, a partly mechanized army of upwards of 500,000 men, composed of native troops, French Foreign Legion, and others.

General Wavell, whose presence in Greece recently aroused considerable interest as indicating a close connection between the forces in the Near East and the campaign in Greece, is reported to have returned to his command in the Near East.

General Wavell faced a hazardous situation through the defection of French colonial armies in June when France dropped out of the war.

Instead of having an Allied army outnumbering the Italians, he suddenly found himself outnumbered by them. Although reinforcements were rushed from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and India, he had to allow the Italians to advance in the western deserts across the Egyptian frontier.

Faced with the Italian threat, British Somaliland had to be evacuated.

Were the French to join the British, that army could press down from the heights of Tunis eastward into Italian Libya.

Marshal Rudolfo Graziani's Italian Army could thus be squeezed in a British-French pincer, say military commentators.

General Le Gentilhomme, former Governor of French Somaliland, now with General de Gaulle in London, says he is convinced that the last has not been heard from that colony. A revolt in North Africa might bring Somaliland to the de Gaulle standard and, with support from Aden, British protectorate across the Red Sea, it might prove to be a thorn in the Italians' flank in Ethiopia.

General Weygand has said nothing to encourage British hopes that he might revolt, and officialdom handles the question cautiously.

Question of Supplies

The biggest problem of bringing North Africa into the war with Britain would be that of supplies. There are no heavy war industries in North Africa, and available stocks of munitions may have been depleted following the visits of various armistice commissions.

Economic collaboration between Britain and the Free French colonies and the Belgian Congo might go far to remedy supply difficulties, it is judged.

The fact that the Axis is fully aware of the danger of some change in North Africa's position is evidenced by reports of activity by German agents in Morocco and Italians in Tunis.

Free French headquarters have received reports of incidents between agents posing as traders and French officers in Casa Blanca and other towns.

"The Germans try to start trouble among the Arabs by stirring up anti-Jewish demonstrations," said a spokesman. "Native soldiers joined one of the demonstrations and it became anti-French after the military had interfered."

But the French believe they have the native population fully under control and do not doubt the loyalty of the Sultan of Morocco and other native chiefs.

It has been pointed out here that a free French Morocco would help counter any possible threat to the British fortress of Gibraltar following the Spanish occupation of the international zone of Tangier, across the narrow straits from the British stronghold.

Optimism in Syria

Spain is known to have six of is best army divisions in Spanish Morocco, the French say, but it is believed they would start trouble there only under the most extreme pressure from the Axis.

The situation in French-mandated Syria is generally considered more optimistic for the Free French than in North Africa. Frenchmen there, it is said, consider that the Vichy Government abandoned Syria to its fate following the arrival in the country of an Italian armistice mission, while there is also a tendency to blame Vichy because Syria is forced to suffer increasingly under the British blockade.

Most French Army reservists in Syria sailed for home under the demobilization scheme, and those who remain are professional soldiers, not citizen-soldiers. They will do what their officers tell them, and many of those officers would like to join General de Gaulle, a Free French spokesman said.

Axis intervention in Syria is thought to be impossible as long as Turkey and Palestine form a natural shield around the country, supported by British armed force.

If Syria openly joined the Free French, the Allies would possess a solid block of friendly countries—Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, the Arab states, Egypt and Iraq—to back up Turkey in resisting any attempted Axis thrust toward the oil fields of Iraq or Iran. All these countries are considered by London as mainly pro-British, or at least anti-German and anti-Italian.

Egypt Protests

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 3 (AP)—Egypt announced yesterday that it had protested formally to Italy against Fascist bomb attacks on Egyptian cities in a firm move regarded in diplomatic circles as one step nearer declaration of war against Italy by this British ally.

Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha told Parliament the protest had been made. It was understood to have been transmitted by the United States Embassy, which has represented Egyptian interests in Italy since Egypt broke off relations with Rome when Premier Mussolini went to war against Britain and France.

Italy Restricts Sales Of Spaghetti and Rice

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP)—Spaghetti, flour, and rice were added to Italy's list of rationed food products, effective today. Consumers will be permitted to buy a total of two kilograms (about 4½ pounds) of these products monthly.

Restaurants were forbidden to serve spaghetti or rice Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Greek Drive Compels Italian Retreat

By a Staff Artist

Direction of Greek Drive on Italians

The latest phase of the Greek advance into Albania, where a number of Italian troops find themselves in danger of isolation in a pocket on the coast near the Greek-Albanian border.

Gains made all along battlefront in face of new troops rushed up by Fascist generals.

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Greek left wing, reported to have forced its way past Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda), was said today to be making wide new gains all along the battlefront and threatening to engulf the last Italian fighting force in Southern Albania.

The High Command reported that Greek shock troops had won new mountain heights north of Premet, in a thrust into Central Albania, and north of Pogradetz, in a drive down the road toward Elbasan, near Tirana, the Albanian Capital, on the right wing, but a Government spokesman termed the left wing advance the "most important."

There, the spokesman said, "the enemy retreated to the heights around Delvino and has passed, in depth, Santi Quaranta."

That is the port the Italians had re-named Porto Edda for Premier Mussolini's daughter.

Road Under Greek Fire

The Greeks apparently had not broken Italian resistance in the section immediately around the port, but indicated that Fascist troops there might be cut off. The High Command declared that the road linking the port with Argyrokastron, 15 miles northeast, had been placed under Greek fire.

Delvino, to which Italians were reported to have retreated, is five miles northeast of the port on that road.

In the central and northern sectors, the High Command reported that more prisoners had been taken and started along the roads back into Greece already said to have been traversed by more than 13,000 disarmed Italians. The greatest number of prisoners reported taken was 5,000 yesterday. Their surrender, the Greeks declared, broke Italian morale and resistance in the center of the fighting front.

"Near Premet," the High Command said, "our sections occupied new positions . . . on the Ostrovitza mountains, successful attacks by our troops dispersed enemy sections."

Heights to Be Attacked

A spokesman added that "in the River Aoos region (of the central sector), our troops are fighting with the same courage as that which enabled them to capture Pogradetz and have captured a summit 2,145 meters (about 7,000 feet) high on Politzani Mountain. There, the Italians were strongly established and hoped to remain."

He said Italians retreated to villages and heights northeast of Premet.

"In the Pogradetz region," the spokesman said, "the enemy tried to cover his retreat by defending himself in the northeastern heights (along Lake Ochrida), but we hope to dislodge the enemy from these heights also."

The Greek Ministry of Home Security reported today considerable damage was caused to buildings by an Italian air raid on the island of Corfu, and said 18 prominent residents of the Greek frontier town of Philiates were abducted by retreating Italians a week ago.

Italian Attack

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP)—Heavy fighting along the Albanian battlefront was reported today by the Italian High Command, which said Greek attacks were met by Italian counterattacks on the fronts of the Ninth and Eleventh Armies.

Italian bombers were said to have attacked Greek troop positions, communications, and again raided the island of Corfu.

A High Command communiqué said that British fliers bombed Naples, on the Italian west coast, and Augusta, Italian naval base in Sicily.

The communiqué credited two Italian submarines with successes against British ships.

One submarine was said to have torpedoed a British cruiser en route from Malta in the Sicilian channel Nov. 27. The second submarine was said to have returned from operations in the Atlantic with a report of sinking the 5,000-ton British steamer Lylian Moller Nov. 18.

R. A. F.—By Air, Sea, and Land

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (AP)—Three members of a British bomber struck by Italian antiaircraft shells during a low-dive attack two days ago on an Albanian port returned to their officers' mess last night and read the official poster that they were feared lost.

Their story as told by the Squadron Leader who piloted the bomber, was as follows:

"We got a direct hit just as we released our bombs. One fragment ripped a large hole in the port engine cowling but the motor continued to go. The other stalled.

"I could still fly her and none of us were injured even though the explosion threw the plane on its back.

"Then I spotted a small Island, the only possible landing on which was a strip of beach which looked about 20 yards wide.

"I gave the mates a chance to jump but they preferred to stand by me. Well, I got her down all right in a belly-landing.

"A peasant nearby on seeing us ran away screaming. Then a man appeared with a rifle and looked tough. We raised our hands and yelled 'English, English.'

"He looked very surprised and with a definite American accent, yelled 'are you guys English?'

"By this time several hundred locals had arrived. They looked dangerous, but our American friend talked fast and kept them back."

The pilot said an automobile was then borrowed by the three Royal Air Force men, they were bombed by Italian planes and lost the car, finally they found a fishing boat and crossed to the Greek mainland—20 hours on a rough sea.

"But the reception we got on landing was worth it," the pilot added.

"Those in the small town showered us with flowers, brought out refreshments and finally the mayor led me to the balcony of the town hall fora speech."

Gains for Britain Seen

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 3 (AP)—Britain's position is stronger now than at any time since the fall of France, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday, adding that with the help of the Dominions and the United States the tide of war was slowly turning against the Axis powers.

Nevertheless, he warned Canadians against complacently looking forward to certain victory, saying that "there had never been anything hitherto comparable" to Germany's present military strength, and that the armies which swept through Belgium and France not only still are intact, but may be even stronger than they were in June.

"No one can say that the world, even now, may not be heading for Armageddon," the Prime Minister concluded with solemn emphasis.

"The one thing that, under the providence of God, may save the world this supreme tragedy is the might of Britain, strengthened, supported and sustained by the power of the British Dominions and India, the help of the United States and such aid as it may yet be within the power of other liberty-loving peoples to give."

Heavy destruction has been visited on British cities," Mr. King conceded.

"It is true that night bombing presents a problem which has not yet been solved. It is true that darkness, while it denies to the marauder the opportunity of discriminate destruction, adds to his opportunity of indiscriminate murder," he said.

Meanwhile the situation in the Mediterranean has improved "sensationally," and the flow of war materials and planes from Canada and the United States has shown an "enormous" increase, he said.

Thus, while it is true that the war is increasing in fury, "It is also true that in the months that have elapsed since the downfall of France, Britain's strength has steadily increased."

New Plane Motor Increases 'Ceiling'

NEW YORK (AP)—Britain is pushing production of an engine intended to wipe out an advantage enjoyed by German fliers for several months, and at the same time is making progress with the manufacture of a two-seater fighting plane of exceptional striking power.

The plane is not a new model, but the Royal Air Force lost so many of its type during the Dunkirk evacuation last summer that it ceased to be a factor in air fighting.

The engine, designed to give a higher "ceiling" and therefore a greater advantage, is one of the "Merlin" family of Rolls Royce aircraft motors. More highly supercharged for altitude flying than its predecessors, it is already in service in Spitfire fighters.

A dispatch from London, recounting destruction of a German fighting plane by two Spitfire pilots at an altitude above 30,000 feet, mentioned the inability of the Nazi Messerschmitt to climb high enough to elude its enemies.

The two-seater fighter which broke into the news briefly a few months ago in the employment of the R. A. F., and quickly disappeared, is the Boulton Paul "Defiant."

Nazis Pound Bristol; London Again Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Nazi warplanes hammered at Britain's West Coast port of Bristol for six hours last night and then shifted their attention suddenly to London today after passing up the capital entirely from dusk to dawn.

Twice before noon, the Germans struck at London, and one squadron of raiders dodged through a curtain of antiaircraft fire to drop bombs which demolished a number of dwellings and caused some casualties. A third alarm, which was followed quickly by the all clear, sounded during the lunch hour.

The Nazi night raiders left a trail of destruction across ancient Bristol, a vital shipping center, which was identified in the first official reports of the attack merely as "a town in West England."

[In Berlin, informed Nazis likened the attack on Bristol to the raids previously carried out on the South Coast port of Southampton in which the British acknowledged 370 fatalities and serious casualties.]

It was the third time in less than 10 days that Bristol had been attacked heavily. Twice early last week, the Germans subjected the port to a bombardment which a belated eyewitness account said today had laid an eighteenth century section of the city "in ruins" and destroyed many of its fine old university buildings.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security reported a number of fires had been started in Bristol by the Nazi bombers, and acknowledged that damage to houses and public and commercial buildings was "considerable." The number of casualties was not believed large, a communiqué said.

Bombs also were dropped at scattered points in East Anglia, South Wales and elsewhere. Damage and casualties in these raids were described officially as slight, however.

Night raiders also were reported over Liverpool.

British Losses

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The War Office has made public its 100th casualty list of the war, bringing to 55,363 the total of officially listed British Army losses.

In the 100 lists these casualties have been given, by name:

Prisoners, 32,219; killed in action, 4,749; wounded, 15,225; missing, 1,502; passed on, 1,668.

Apparently the names of all prisoners have not been obtained. War Secretary Anthony Eden announced recently that 44,000 British soldiers had been taken prisoner.

Today's list included 960 prisoners, 38 killed, 39 wounded, 45 passed on.

Time for Sleep

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Thousands of Londoners have taken advantage of the toned-down air raids of the past month to sleep between sheets instead of packing congested subway shelters.

The Home Office estimated today the nightly population of the underground stations had fallen off about 40 per cent, from 150,000 a month ago to an average of 90,000.

The strain on the subways has been relieved also by the opening of many basement shelters accommodating about 100,000.

Japan Gets Zinc Needed in the U. S.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP)—C. Donald Dallas, President of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., said Dec. 2 shipments of zinc to Japan are "seriously delaying" manufacture of brass for defense needs of the United States and Great Britain.

"The same zinc which we allowed to be delivered to Japan," Mr. Dallas asserted in a statement, "was so badly needed at the time by our brass manufacturers that fabricating plants all over the country are being forced to curtail production schedules when they should be increasing.

"This country shipped 3,775 tons of zinc to Japan in October, bringing the total of 12,042 tons for the first 10 months of 1940, every pound of which was badly needed by domestic fabricators engaged in supplying our own and British defense needs."

Mr. Dallas proposed either finding some new supply of refined zinc, or diverting zinc which goes into production of die-cast decorative automobile trim, radiator grilles and refrigerator hardware to defense needs.

Study of Zinc Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Federal officials said yesterday the question of whether zinc exports should be placed under Government control in the interest of national defense had been under study here for some time, but that a report on the study was not yet available. Discussing a statement by C. Donald Dallas, President of the Revere Copper & Brass Company at Rome, N. Y., that zinc shipments to Japan were seriously delaying the fulfillment of domestic brass needs, one informed person said that if the official report reached a similar conclusion the chances were that zinc would be added before long to the list of materials requiring export licenses.

500 Buildings Planned By Army at Fort Bragg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Five hundred buildings will be erected to house the 300 Army officers and 7,000 men under the $11,500,000 construction program at Fort Bragg, N. C., according to an announcement from the corps headquarters here.

These quarters will supplement the hundreds of structures under construction or already erected for the 8th and 30th Divisions of the Army.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Handiwork of the World's Goldsmiths: Shows and Sales

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

A Museum Exhibits Jewelry Of Six Thousand Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Beads made from colored stones and shells about 6,000 years ago and found during the Museum's Egyptian excavations, mark the time-beginning of the assemblage of jewelers' art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art to continue through Jan. 26. This is its first exhibition of such material, about 500 choicest pieces having been brought together, selected from its various collections.

That the Egyptians produced marvelous jewelry throughout their history, is shown by over ninety pieces. A masterpiece of metal-craft of the XVIII Dynasty (1540-1315 B. C.) is an ingeniously made headdress, of shimmering gold scales inlaid with colored stones and glass, which completely covered a long wig. There are scarab rings that served as signets; and of the latest period of Egyptian jewelry, a necklace bearing five medallions with coins of imperial Rome.

Greek jewelers had little access to precious stones until late in their history, so they concentrated on gold alone, producing sculpture in miniature for ornaments and using intricate granulation and filigree. One of the most beautiful examples of this work to come down from antiquity is a set of about 350 B. C., found in Macedonia. It is known as the Ganymede jewelry; the name is derived from earrings which have pendants in the form of that youth in the grasp of an eagle.

From Etruria of About 500 A. D.

In the Etruscan group a set of jewelry recently acquired by the Museum is being shown for the first time. Its twelve pieces, including fibulae, or safety-pins, are of reddish gold with insets of semi-precious stones and paste. They illustrate the use of five different techniques of the goldsmith in an astonishing variety of designs, such as mythological subjects, animals, flowers, and palmettes. The set might well serve as a veritable jeweler's sampler.

Chinese jewelers were more concerned with securing pleasing design than with the monetary value of their pieces. Of the ninety-odd objects of Chinese workmanship exhibited, probably the most interesting is a golden crown of the late T'ang or early Sung Dynasty (about 800 to 1050 A. D.) made of thirty to forty separate ornaments of gold wire. Among these are transparent coils, sprays of flowers, birds, butterflies, phoenixes, and other symbols, sparkling with uncut rubies, pearls, and cat's-eyes, and set upon tiny wire springs so that the whole metallic garden trembles. To quote a Chinese proverb, "One look is worth a thousand words."

The Oldest Examples Here

In the Near Eastern group are over seventy-five examples, including the oldest gold jewelry in the exhibition. This is a part of a Sumerian headdress, dating about 3500 B. C.—a wreath of realistic gold beech leaves, as thin and fragile as though they had been plucked from a tree and pressed in a book. In contrast are Indian gold necklaces, of the 1700s, elaborately wrought and set with many different precious stones and seed pearls. Even the backs of these pieces are beautifully decorated with Jaipur enamel.

Barbaric jewelry, heavy buckles, spear heads, and bracelets once treasured by tribes migrating over Europe are among the mediaeval pieces. In their use of fantastic animal designs and in the craftsman's technique, Eastern influence is frequently evident. Relatively little has survived of the later mediaeval goldsmith's work, but of this period the Museum is showing a number of remarkable examples, mainly of a religious character.

The goldsmith's craft reached its height in Europe during the Renaissance, and about eighty-five pieces of this period are shown. Not only personal jewelry, but gem-studded cups, a chalice, and a crystal shrine, made by famous craftsmen are included. Two very rare enseignes, or hat ornaments, frequently seen in contemporary portraits of both men and women, are on view. The romance and brilliance of the 1600s and 1700s are held in the bejeweled dance cards, small boxes, and watches to be found in the latest group of the exhibition.

North India jewelry of gold, enameled, set with gems, worn as in the 1700's-1800's; headdress, necklace, bracelets, rings.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

A Chinese golden crown of about 800-1050 A D., in The Art of the Jeweler exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. It is made of thirty to forty separate ornaments of gold wire, open coils, flower sprays, birds, butterflies, phoenixes, and other symbols, sparkling with uncut rubies, pearls, and cat's-eyes and set upon tiny wire springs, so the whole brilliant golden garden trembles at the wearer's slightest movement. In this moment it is worn by Mrs. Deson Sze, daughter-in-law of Alfred Sze, former Ambassador from China to the U. S. A.

One of the finest surviving sets of Etruscan jewelry (12 pcs.), shown the first time in exhibition at Metropolitan Museum.

Natural Pigment

The many minerals usable in pigment production include sienna, cinnabar, white clays, mineral blue, glauconite, slate gray, iron oxide, malachite, graphite, whiting, green sand, manganese brown, umber and ocher.

A Group Handcraft Shop—America House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Quietly, yet with a firm tread and a joyous heart, the handcraft movement in the United States is advancing. Indeed crafts already are cordially admitted into the companionship of commodities executed on machines. Only a few years ago, we discovered that good design for machines is as truly an aesthetic expression as is design for manual fulfilment. Then rivalry ceased between handwork and industrial art and now designers in both fields recognize that their work is complementary.

At 7 East 54th Street a shop called America House has been opened as an outlet for merchandise of the Handcraft Co-operative League of America, Inc., to which as a parent organization, many local handcraft associations belong. America House is operating on a non-profit basis, so that contributing exhibitors have no commissions to deduct from their sales. Only such articles as come up to a high standard of design and execution are accepted, but provided this criterion is satisfied, very simple objects done in inexpensive mediums are as welcome as those furnished by nationally-famous artist-craftsmen.

Representative of the latter are beautifully made baskets; attractive containers for kitchen shelves; pretty and practical boxes; trays of polished wood or copper, and rag toys. Sophisticated design turns to enamels, ceramics, accessories in silver, glass and pottery, handblocked fabrics and loomed textiles. Connecticut contributes some fine pewter; the South, tôle trays done after the old manner.

The work brought together in America House illustrates the happy situation in American crafts today—a rare instance of timeliness. Skills in this type of achievement have arrived at maturity at just the moment when an exhilarating challenge has presented itself—the fact that foreign importations, which formerly supplied homes with accessories of this character, are not immediately available. American craft is ready for its opportunity. H. J. K.

The Work of Frank Lloyd Wright Architect of Visions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is impossible to meet an original mind without having a sense of exhilaration, such as the exhibition illustrative of work by Frank Lloyd Wright gives, current at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street. it consolingly reminds us that nothing in the arts is so set and established that it may not take on new manifestations better adapting it to changed conditions, provided a genius untrammeled by conventions attempts such innovations.

For centuries, architecture in all its magnificence was an expression of geometrical laws. How then, the laws being fixed, could radical changes be introduced? Mr. Wright saw more than geometry in architecture and more than splendid tradition.

He conceived it as an expression or human life. Because life is lived inside a building, he conceived the idea of developing houses from within, letting the lines flow on and on, in harmony with living rather than with the façade. He adopted, too, the idea of having a house grow out of the landscape by use of native materials and the emulation of natural features in the landscape. He saw no reason for continuing the use of columns just because they were customary. Instead, he adopted cantilever construction, which makes some of his houses look as if they were built of great suspended trays.

All this can be studied in the models, drawings and photographs on exhibition, whose installation Mr. Wright himself superintended. One of his most interesting models is that of a zoned house; a central core from which radiate four long arms, each adapted to special activities.

The model of a house in Texas exhibits ingenious devices as shelters against the scorching sun; such as protective planes and shutters that roll on cantilever areas.

His house built for E. J. Kaufman at Bear Run, Pa., about which this page carried a story several years ago, is a masterly demonstration of harmony between a wild and rocky site over rushing water and a home built so that the scene could be experienced in all its drama. H. J. K.

Paintings And Furnishings At Auction

New York

Twenty-five paintings by early masters and by British portraitists, of the 1700's will be sold at auction on the evening of December 6 at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street. This will be followed on the afternoon of December 7 by sale of six Gothic tapestries, antique furniture, Oriental rugs, textiles, and some notable examples of Chinese art from the same collection, of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Aldred. Public exhibition daily, from November 30.

The paintings are rich in masterpieces. By Andrea del Sarto is the magnificent "Holy Family with S. John and S. Elizabeth," painted about 1515; by the Dutch 16th century painter Joos van Cleve, is "Virgin and Child, S. Joseph and S. Anne in a Landscape"; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "The Misses Paine" is here and "Portrait of a Boy in Red" by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Master Kenneth Dixon" by Sir William Beechey, R. A.; a Gilbert Stuart "Washington," version of the Boston Athenaeum head, type C; a serene "Madonna and Child with Two Angels" by Matteo di Giovanni; a small grisaille portrait of Peter Paul Rubens by his pupil Sir Anthony van Dyck, painted about 1617.

Second session of sale (the afternoon of December 7) lists some excellent Chinese art: an 18-inch spinach green jade vase, elaborately carved, made to the order of Ch'ien-lung whose Imperial seal is embodied twice in the carving; Chinese porcelains of the best periods, vases dating to the reign of K'ang-hsi, as well as a Yung Chêng temple vase and cover from the J. Pierpont Morgan and James A. Garland collections.

Six Gothic tapestries are of prime importance. A Brussels 1500 "Story of the Prodigal Son" records a sumptuous court scene; "The Departure of Jeanne of France from the Court of Louis XII" and its companion "Anne of Brittany Receiving the Proposal of Louis XII," are both of Brussels origin about 1510.

The sale includes a group of English, French, and Italian oak and walnut furniture, with decorations. A walnut bishop's stall is of the Flemish Renaissance period; Spanish, is a late Gothic walnut triple choir stall; there are chairs, some in needlepoint; carved chests and buffets, and tables.

The Wholesale Market

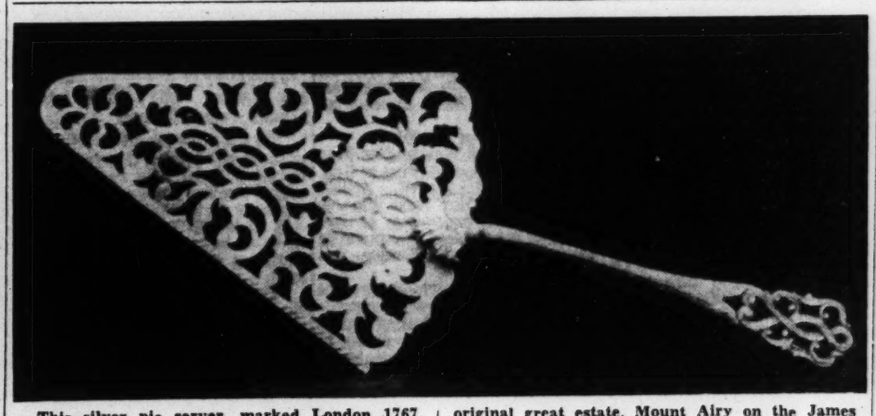
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Furniture, too, is following the call to national loyalty, in the winter mid-season home furnishings shows at the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart here. This distinct trend in home furnishings places emphasis on modern adaptations of Colonial craftsmen.

American families may yet live in glass houses, for already many of them are bringing glass into homes in the form of chairs, tables, and other pieces of furniture. For glass and plastic materials, results of American research which were regarded merely as novelties a season or so ago, are now used in many conventional pieces of furniture in the currently popular styles.

Transparent lucite, for example, joins forces with the good old stand-by, mahogany, in the arms and legs of a lounge chair; in legs and trim on a table; also appears as a complete table in itself. In addition to adding a new grace and beauty to homes, plastics are making furniture more durable. A new veneer used in tables and chairs is said to be able to withstand heat up to 160 degrees, to have resistance to liquids, and to be practically dent proof to pressure if not to cracks under heavy blows.



This silver pie server, marked London 1767, bears arms of the prominent Taylor family, whose original great estate, Mount Airy on the James River, is still owned by descendants of the founder. In the current exhibition at Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

A Loan Exhibit: 'Survey of Silver'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond

To continue Dec. 30, a loan exhibition of American, British and Continental silverware has opened at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Heirlooms of many Virginia families include pieces of English make as well as Colonial handiwork, wrought in patterns of simple taste and suited to plantation homes of wealth and dignity. At the opposite extreme of style are parts of a table service made in Paris by Jacques Nicolas Roettiers to the order of Catherine the Great in 1770.

Here are items valued chiefly for their associations, such as the ladle and shoe buckle of John Marshall, famous Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 35 years following 1801. Several pieces that were made by Paul Revere need no further distinction to excite admiration.

To a Virginia Indian Queen

Peculiar historical interest surrounds a gift from royalty to supposed royalty—the frontlet of a crown that Charles II presented through an ambassador to the "Queen" of the Pamunkey Indians, about 1677. It seems almost incredible that this object should have survived, yet here it is, though even the descendants of the Indian tribe have vanished.

One of the smallest articles is a tiny hunting cap (tea-caddy spoon) presented by Charles II to Sir William Temple, and brought to America by his nephew Joseph Temple, who settled in Atletts, King William County, Virginia.

The effeminate habits of rich dandies of the 1730's are suggested by elegant toilet service begun in 1735 by a Paris silversmith for a certain Portuguese, Duke Cadaval. This is one of the highly interesting groups in the extensive Helft collection of Continental silver, shown in the north sculpture hall.

For a Dandy of 200 Years Ago

It is hard to believe that any man could ever have indulged himself with all these toilet accessories about the time when young Col. George Washington was helping General Braddock combat French and Indians. But they are, evidence of tastes and customs shown by the affluent and idle—a large mirror framed in silver; candelabra; wash basin and pitcher; numerous containers for powders, perfumes and unguents; an elaborate inkstand fitted with the numerous needs of the writer using goose quills; other minor items for hair-dressing and such-like prinking.

In contrast to all this early silver is the arrangement of contemporary examples, America represented by Arthur Neville Kirk, John Peterson of Chicago, George C. Gebelein of Boston and others. The name of the Danish world-famous master-designer and craftsman, Georg Jensen, is attached to several items, while the work of Prince Sigvard Bernadotte of Sweden is seen in the form of a cup. By Harold Neilsen is a candelabra made for presentation to the Crown Prince of Denmark at the time of his marriage. So are mentioned a few of the five hundred or so objects of silversmiths' handiwork during three centuries, assembled in this museum's most ambitious exhibition of its kind.

W. H. Bartlett, Engraver

The first artist to record American scenery comprehensively was William Henry Bartlett, Englishman, in the 1830's. Steel engravings from his sketches were published in books with descriptive text, and are sources from which were taken engravings often seen in antique shops. Bartlett's career is reviewed in the article, "The American Scene a Century Ago," in December number of the magazine "Antiques."

Properly, if not of necessity, the contents relate in large part to the holiday season, one article being on the subject of Santa Claus items for the collector. Candles as they appeared in early art, particularly in illuminated manuscripts; and with some reference to candlesticks of remote times, is another illustrated topic.

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U. S. Women in Red Cross Work Send Cheer to Harried British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Nearly 600,000 American women, sewing, knitting, working in their own homes throughout the country, are setting a "defense production" record of their own.

Their production is not for war but for relief from the ravages of the war; they are the volunteer workers of the American Red Cross and in 14 stressful months they have given 15,000,000 hours of their time to fulfill their quota of 3,309,805 garments and 21,466,155 surgical dressings.

This is a record of volunteer war relief—vital aid for stricken peoples mostly in Great Britain but to some extent on the Continent—of such magnitude that it brought from Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross Nov. 30 an expression of his "warmest admiration and gratitude for the loyal and devoted volunteers."

In all, 45 different items of clothing have been shipped to Britain, among them being dresses, layettes, mufflers, socks, stockings, sweaters, underwear, infants' nightgowns, boys' shirts, hospital shirts and towels.

Special Appeal for More

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, Director of Volunteer Special Services, is making a special appeal to step up the production of garments for British war victims since recent reports from England show the urgent need for complete outfits, about 10 garments each, for 200,000 children from six months to five years old.

"Our war relief production program, directed toward the relief of war victims in Great Britain, must be speedily carried forward," Mrs. Davis said. "We have large quantities of yarn for knitting and material for sewing, provided through the Government appropriation for war relief. This we are rapidly converting into warm clothing for the homeless civilians in Great Britain.

"A new project is the making and packing of 20,000 utility kits to be sent to London for distribution in air raid shelters to women obliged to leave their homes without their personal possessions."

Shipments of these volunteer-produced necessities of which those already completed are valued at approximately $5,000,000, go forward regularly to England. Some shipments have been made to Finland, France, German-occupied Poland, Hungary, Lithuania and Yugoslavia. Shipments have not been made to France since last July, and garments sent to the other countries early in the war were for refugees.

More Material Available

Material for 4,000,000 more garments to be made by the women volunteers working through the nearly 3,000 Red Cross chapters in every State will be placed in the hands of the Red Cross units this month.

Mr. Davis described this work as not only a source of physical relief but a contribution to the morale of war-stricken peoples.

"It is possible to purchase large quantities of manufactured articles," Mr. Davis said, "and while these are of greatest value to the unfortunate sufferers in Europe, they do not convey the personal sympathy and helpfulness that do these handmade dresses, knitted sweaters and hand-produced hospital garments that American women volunteers are sending in such great numbers. We see so many letters of thanks from England—from men in hospitals, little children, homeless and orphaned, mothers with new-born babes, helpless and homeless fathers and the aged—which mention those hand-sewn labels from our various chapters in the United States. The letters not only express gratitude for the warmth and comfort of the articles, they tell how spirits are elevated by this concrete showing of American sympathy."

British Think Reich's Reliance On Electricity Its Weak Point

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Nature, Britain's official natural science journal, says Germany's electric power plants may be its Achilles heel.

It will have been noticed, Nature says, that electrical power stations in Germany frequently are the targets of Royal Air Force bombers.

There is a special reason—the fact that Germany more than any other European nation relies on electric power.

Nature thinks that Germany's war progress has been intimately tied up with increase in electric power.

Nazi economy started in 1933 with about 25,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power. In 1938 this had risen to 55,000,000, or more than double in five years.

No German figures have been available since 1938, but Nature calculates that with the ersatz program, which is perhaps more than ever needed under war conditions, Germany will require about 100,000,000 kilowatts by 1943 to keep up its program.

Nature asserts that Germany has been unable to meet increased demands in the last two years for electrical power needed in Germany's increased production of synthetic materials. These are declared to require disproportionately large amounts of electricity, compared with natural products of the same sort.

Germany's great war machine is riding on synthetic rubber. To make a ton of this rubber, Nature says, requires 40,000 kilowatt hours of electric power.

Synthetic gasoline, from coal, under the German process, is good enough to fly even military planes, but one ton of this fuel takes 3,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Four war materials alone took two-fifths of Germany's electric power of two years ago. These were synthetic rubber, synthetic gasoline, magnesium and aluminum.

"This indicates," Nature concludes, "to what extent German war production relies on electricity and how a shortage or an interruption of electricity production is bound to hamper output."

It takes five years, Nature estimates, to build a large-scale electric power plant in Germany. Another hampering fact is that five-sixths of Germany's electricity relies on coal; that is, coal-fired steam boilers.

Germany before the war was importing from Britain 20,000,000 tons of coal annually. The Germans have large-scale supplies available, but their needs seem to be jumping. Nature declares that Germany now is using lower grades of ore in its iron industry, and that this fact alone will soon require a 30 per cent increase in coal consumption for the iron furnaces.

Berlin Claims 15 Ships Sunk

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP)—The German High Command claimed that German submarines yesterday sank at least 15 ships totaling 110,000 tons and the 17,064-ton British auxiliary cruiser Caledonia.

"It is probable that two other ships belonging to the convoy and totaling 16,000 tons were also sunk," its communiqué added.

[Identification of the Caledonia apparently was erroneous. An Admiralty announcement last June 14, confirming Germany's own claim, admitted that the former Anchor Liner, converted for war service and renamed the Scotstoun, was sunk by a German submarine.

Distress signals picked up by Mackay Radio over a 20-hour period beginning late on the night of Nov. 30 had indicated a number of vessels were attacked by submarines 500 miles west of Ireland.

Only one vessel was believed to have been sunk, according to the messages picked up by Mackay Radio.]

Britain Loses 22

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Twenty-two merchant ships totaling 87,975 tons were sunk by "enemy action" in the week ending Nov. 24, the Admiralty reported today. They were 19 British ships totaling 75,560 tons and three allied totaling 12,415 tons. The Admiralty said the Germans claimed to have sunk 118,020 tons of merchant shipping during that week.

The week's total as reported by the Admiralty was approximately 24,000 tons above the weekly average since the beginning of the war.

The Admiralty also announced that the British destroyer Sturdy and five crewmen were lost when she ran aground on the Scottish coast in bad weather.

More Plane Factory Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—When present aircraft factory expansion programs are finished in 1942, there will be 33,370,822 square feet of working space all over the Nation, approximately twice the space now in use, and sufficient area to house 580 full-sized football fields, according to a survey by the Aviation News Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Leading airplane, engine, and propeller factories had 9,123,143 square feet of working space when the war broke out in September, 1939. By mid-November of this year, little more than a year later, this working space had increased to 16,703,230 square feet, the survey shows.

On the Pacific Coast, the six leading producers of military aircraft have boosted their floor space from 4,188,143 square feet in September, 1939, to 7,909,230 by mid-November of this year, not quite doubling their working space. These plants are now working on an expansion goal that will give them 15,000,000 square feet of factory floor space, most of which is concentrated in the Los Angeles area, although the Consolidated factory in San Diego and the Boeing plant in Seattle account for a large part of the floor space increases.

The following list includes the expansion programs of some of larger concerns involved:

Ford: a new plant on the Rouge for production of Pratt & Whitney engines.

Packard: a new $38,000,000 plant to produce 9,000 Rolls Royce engines with Britain reported furnishing some of the capital.

Wright Aeronautical: spending $92,000,000 to increase capacity of plant at Lockland, Ohio, of propeller plant at Caldwell, N. J., and of subcontractors' plants.

Curtiss-Wright: spending $51,000,000 for plant and equipment at Buffalo, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis.

Pratt & Whitney: spending $15,000,000 to expand East Hartford plant, double floor space of Vought-Sikorsky, and add wing to Hamilton Standard Propeller. Already has spent $16,000,000 in 18 months for expansion.

Glen Martin: spending $24,000,000 to triple floor space.

North American: building a $7,000,000 plant at Hensley Field, Texas.

Boeing: spending $10,000,000 to increase plants at Seattle, Wash., and Wichita, Kan.

Vultee: rushing expansion program to increase Downey, Calif., plant area from 465,000 square feet to 1,225,000 square feet.

Northrop: adding 500,000 square feet to already 200,000 square feet expansion at Hawthorne, Calif., plant.

Grumman: $2,000,000 expansion under way at Bethpage, Long Island, to care for $7,000,000 order for Navy bombers.

American Pilots Transport Planes Across Atlantic

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3 (AP)—Forty American pilots are making regular mass deliveries of American bombers to Britain without molestation from Germans, one of them disclosed today, and are taking the ships across the North Atlantic at high altiiude in approximately 10 hours.

George R. Hutchinson, head of the "Flying Hutchinsons" family which in recent years made "good will" flights to 51 countries, asserted that regular deliveries had been made since early November and that none of the pilots had encountered German opposition.

Seven high - speed Lockheed Hudson bombers were delivered in the first flight last month, he said. His own ship made the fastest time for the trip—8 hours and 50 minutes from land to land and 10 hours from takeoff in North America to landing in Britain.

The planes take off from an airport in "British North America," Mr. Hutchinson said, each carrying a pilot, co-pilot, and a radio operator. He said about 60 pilots and 30 radio operators, including Americans, Canadians, and Britons, were participating.

On the first flight the seven bombers started away in formation, led by a British officer, but after 5½ hours bad weather and severe icing conditions forced them to separate. Although scattered the rest of the way, the pilot said, all of the planes landed within an hour at a pre-designated British airport.

Since then, he added, mass deliveries have been made on a regular schedule.

Mr. Hutchinson said the crews were paid monthly salaries and made about one flight a month. They return by boat, with a round-trip thus requiring about two weeks.

Americans Train To Fly for Canada

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 3 (AP)—Four young American volunteers—the first in a new pilot training program for the Canadian Government—began an intensive course in advanced flying today over Oklahoma's rolling flatlands.

Five more trainees will join them next week, and another five the following week. Under present plans, no more than 30 will be in training here at one time, said Capt. Maxwell Balfour, Director of the Spartan School of Aeronautics.

"Their instruction will concentrate on making them good instrument and night pilots," he said. "Completion of the course will fit them for air line or ferry pilot duty."

Each of the four volunteers for flight service in Canada already has between 200 and 300 hours in the air.

Two other schools in the United States also will train pilots for the Canadian Government under a similar plan. They are the Dallas (Texas) School of Aviation and Cal Aero Tech, Glendale, Calif.

The first four volunteers, all Californians, are S. R. Edner, San Jose, E. E. Pine and V. E. Watkins, San Francisco, and T. H. (Tommy) Tucker, Sacramento.

A Planting Plan for Your Garage

Offered as a planning project for hibernating garden makers is the garage. Now that the leaves are off and trees bare, this little stepchild of the home grounds probably looks more gaunt and forlorn than ever. Winter is the time to study it, and to set down a planting scheme that can be undertaken, at least in part, as soon as the snow is off the ground next spring.

For the north side of a brick or stucco garage, English Ivy is a good climber, for it grows well in the shade and likes something it can dig its rootlets into. The same with euonymous radicans that grows as a half shrub, but will climb too—an excellent thing to plant against a garage. For a deciduous vine, try woodbine, whose pretty five-fingered leaves turn a beautiful scarlet in the Fall; or wisteria, with its pendant lavender clusters in the Spring; or plant bittersweet vines so you can gather the bright orange and red berries each Autumn.

The sunny side of a garage offers the most possibilities. I once saw a garage that had one complete wall of blue morning-glories that formed a background for the small garden beside it. All morning long this wall was studded with large clear blue flowers. In order to maintain continuous bloom, you can plant moonflowers with the morning-glories. The moonflowers are white and trumpet-shaped, and open when the morning-glories start to close, offering a delicate fragrance on cloudy days or toward evening.

Garage Made Attractive

A single stucco garage that I know of, which would be very unattractive if it hadn't been considered in the garden plans, has part of one side and a corner devoted to trumpet vine (Capsis radican). The vine, besides offering bright orange flowers in late Summer, grows up onto the roof, sending out graceful tendrils which make the garage into one of the most attractive I have ever seen.

If you like climbing roses, use your garage as an excuse to have them. One Dr. Van Fleet, or the everblooming variety known as New Dawn, can transform the whole side of a garage into a wall of beauty. Both these climbers have dainty shell-pink buds opening into exquisite blossoms, and are hardy and satisfactory. Or if your garage is red brick, you may like a Silver Moon rose with large single white blossoms; while, if it is white, try a vivid Paul's Scarlet or a climbing American Beauty.

These will need some support: a single trellis to keep the vine in place, or a trellis following the outline of the garage wall, up the sides and across the top.

If you have a frame garage, you might prefer a few annual vines, and some shrubs, with parennials growing at their feet. Nothing is more picturesque than a white garage with Hollyhocks against its walls. If your garage is so situated that you can make it a background for your garden, plant shrubs at its foot and have a perennial border in front, with a couple of evergreens softening the corners.

Can Be Done Gradually

My next-door neighbor has rhododendrons along the side of his garage. The building gives them needed protection, yet allows them their daily dose of sunshine. Another garage, which is lined up with, though not attached to the house, has a spreading yew, a cotoneastern and an American Pillar rose in front of it—a continuation of the shrub planting of the house, which effectively ties together both buildings. The sunny back of another garage is profuse with lilacs and forsythia and bridal wreath, which grow so rampantly that the garage seems to be nestling among them.

A garage planting does not need to be expensive, and it does not have to be done all at once. Begin with annual flowers and build up your perennials and shrubs gradually. Look around your grounds for seedings of other shrubs and use them until you feel you can invest in something more unusual. Shrub plantings at the sides of the doors are good, but be sure to set them far enough away from the building so they won't interfere with the opening of the doors; remember, shrubs will grow larger. You must have things practical as well as beautiful; but the important thing is to be beautiful as well as practical. The garage when well planted can be both E. S. P.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S.

Florence Middaugh, C. S., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Way of Salvation and Healing," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

We are most happy to welcome you here tonight, as guests of this, The Mother Church, to hear a lecture on Christian Science, which will be delivered by a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of this church.

A Christian Science lecture is as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Into the wilderness of tangled mortal beliefs, enslaving superstitions and fears, of conflicting interests and warring factions, goes forth the voice of Truth, crying, "Make straight in the desert a highway for our God." This highway is made, straight and plain, as we attain an exact, scientific knowledge of God. On this highway we may walk in perfect peace and safety, because our God is Love, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, omniactive; that is, all power, all presence, all science, all action—infinite good. This scientific knowledge of good, of the spiritual facts of being, is, indeed, a secure and clearly shining highway, leading us safely through the illusions of the material senses.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," its author, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose." We give this Christian Science lecture in the hope that, because of it, each one of us may find his way, be it a valley-wilderness or a God-directed highway, budding and blossoming, as the rose, with new hope, fresh joy, more permanent peace.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science is satisfactorily answering questions and solving problems which have baffled and perplexed mankind for centuries. Perhaps the correct answer to these questions and the solution to the problems have not been found before because they have not been approached from the right standpoint.

Christian Science is teaching mankind how to think correctly.

Many of you here may have questions which you hope Christian Science can answer for you. This very hope, which brings most of you here, places you, to a certain degree, in an attitude of receptivity to Truth. In the case of some of you, this hopeful receptivity has reached a state of joyful expectancy. This, I believe you will readily admit, indicates qualities of thought. If so, then you will agree with me before we start that whatever your need may appear to be, it must be dealt with through your thinking. Whatever change in your present experiences you would like to take place, you desire, primarily, peace of mind.

Since we have gathered here to ascertain how Christian Science answers your questions, we shall examine its teachings in regard to them. The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scire," to know. Then Christian Science is a knowledge of Christianity, the Science of Life, the facts that govern being, the truth about God and man, and the universe, and their relationship. Christian Science is based upon the teachings of the Bible, the inspired word of the Scriptures. It does not deviate from the Christianity which Jesus taught, demonstrated, and lived.

Discovery of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was specifically prepared for this spiritual revelation during many years before it came to her. From early childhood she was an earnest student of the Bible, and it was to this Bible that she turned for comfort, guidance, and enlightenment in times of stress. Was it extraordinary or unnatural, then, that in the hour of greatest need, when all human aid had failed, when she was pronounced fatally injured from a fall, following many years of invalidism, she should ask to be left alone with her Bible? She turned to the book of Matthew, and in following Jesus' healing ministry, so familiar and dear to her, for the first time she perceived the spiritual import behind those healings, and glimpsed something of the power of divine Mind, God, which operated in what we have believed to be miracles. So positive and vital was this illumination that she arose from her bed, where she had been left to die, revived and vigorous, dressed, and went in to the astounded and incredulous assemblage of friends and relatives.

To some this might have been satisfaction enough; she was restored, whole; but the desire to place this healing truth within reach of all mankind became a sacred responsibility to her. So she separated herself from all other activity, and in seclusion for three years probed and pondered the truths within the Scriptures, subjected them to the broadest possible tests, and on page 406 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook which was the result of this search, she states unreservedly, "The Bible contains the recipe for all healing."

It is not strange, then, that you should turn to this Science to still the anxiety and unravel the perplexities that trouble you.

Jesus

Centuries ago, we are told in the Gospel of John, Nicodemus, a great scholar, went to Jesus under cover of the night, perhaps lest anyone might wonder that he, with his store of material knowledge, should be seeking information from the humble Nazarene, who was not looked upon as a man of letters.

Jesus at once saw that the reason for the bewilderment and confusion concerning his ministry, which prompted Nicodemus to come to him seeking explanation and enlightenment, was a false concept of God, man, and the universe. From his puzzled inquiry, "How can these things be?" Jesus perceived that Nicodemus could not understand his teachings from a material standpoint and that he must exchange his false concept for the right one, and he answered simply, "Ye must be born again."

We can well imagine the even greater consternation which followed this pronouncement. In one brief moment Nicodemus probably reviewed the history of his human birth, growth, development, and maturity, and it, no doubt, seemed to him a most preposterous thing that this should be done all over again. But Jesus was not speaking of his human origin and birth. He knew that the only true growth and lasting development is the unfoldment of spiritual ideas. He spoke of the renewing of the mind, a change in the basis of thinking, which was difficult for Nicodemus to comprehend. Jesus saw and recognized but one God, and one man, the man of God's creating, not struggling and working out of materiality, harassed and disturbed by its problems, but existing at the standpoint of wholeness and completeness. It was this true view of man as the son of God that enabled him to heal the sick, cast out devils, and raise the dead.

It was to God that Jesus always turned for wisdom and strength, for it was his mission to prove God's allness and man's oneness with Him. Christian Science teaches this same God. In giving the platform upon which the teachings of Christian Science stand, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 330 of the textbook: "God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be,—Life, Truth, Love." It is the spiritual import of the Scriptures, and practical application to daily life that Christian Science is teaching us—how to make these truths live and move in us.

Creation

There are two divergent accounts of creation in the Bible. There is a record of both a spiritual and a material birth of man, with two different creators. We cannot consistently believe or accept both of them, for each denies the validity of the other, and both, therefore, cannot be real and true. The account of creation in the first chapter of Genesis is the one which Christian Science reveals to be the true record.

Following the record of the spiritual creation, in which God pronounces everything He has made to be perfect and intact, and very good, is a second record beginning with the statement, "But there went up a mist from the earth," after which appeared a material sense of creation, with the Lord God as the creator of it. Through this suppositional mist one is led to believe there arises a counterfeit creation, a counterfeit man and universe, and in it he sees sin, sickness, and death. Not one of these conditions is any more real than the mist itself. They are not included in God's creation, and He made everything that was made. In God's perfect universe there is light, and there was no mention of the possibility of a mist that might arise and obscure or dim that light. But so long as mortals believe in the mist of materiality, which obscures the true creation, they will argue and suffer accordingly.

Christian Science assures us that we have the power to refuse to accept this counterfeit creation. It supplies us with the spiritual enlightenment which dispels the mist of materiality and reveals God's universe and man as perfect as they were created. It answers the question, What am I to God? as well as, What is God to me? In other words, What is man's relationship to God? It reminds us, as Jesus did Nicodemus, that in order to gain this enlightenment we must be born again, and further teaches us how this can be done. Nicodemus, no doubt, knew these two records the same as Jesus did, but we find Jesus serene, confident, undisturbed in the strength of spiritual understanding. We find Nicodemus doubtful, limited, and uncertain.

Finding God

It is safe to say that practically everyone believes in a supreme being, a power greater than himself. Because the individual concepts of the creator may differ, some may say, There is no God, but by this they generally mean that they do not believe the concept of God which has been presented to them, or which they have formed in their own consciousness. Of course, the widely diverging theories concerning God could not change His nature or being, nor would it be possible for Him to coincide with all the differing concepts. Then we must rightfully conclude that only one concept can be true, and it is necessary for us to find out which one is true and conform our lives in accordance with it.

When you ask the question, How can I find God from where I am? the question follows, Where are you? Simply and directly answered, you are just where and what you are thinking about God. One of the first and most important things to understand about God, is that He made everything, but He did not make part of His creation good and part evil. Then the puzzled inquirer may ask, Well, if this is true, how do you account for evil, and how does man find himself in this material universe? A complete answer to these questions can be found only through growth in spiritual understanding. The Scriptures declare that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." Therefore man, made in His image and likeness, could not behold aught that God does not know. Spiritual man could never find his true selfhood in materiality. The allness of God destroys the seeming actuality of evil and it is only as one gains a comprehension of God's allness that the unreality of evil becomes apparent. The suggestion that spiritual man can dwell in a material universe is only part of the deceptive belief and is destroyed by the true concept of man and the universe. This true concept, however, is not gained by keeping the eyes on the level of materiality. There must be lifting up—a looking up and away from sense testimony, which defrauds, cheats, and lies.

Surely you will be glad to know that God never made a sick or sinful man. He who believes there can be any man besides the one made in God's image and likeness should be willing to let go of it when he remembers that this false belief has brought nothing but discord and dismay.

If I were to tell you that by dividing a sum you would get an added amount instead of less, you would not believe me because your understanding of the law of mathematics denies it. If you ever did believe it, it brought wrong results, and when you found you were mistaken, you gave up the erroneous conception gladly, because when you applied the truth of that mathematical rule you got the right answers to your problems. A mistake is brought about through a wrong process of reasoning, and the discordant results disappear when the mistake is corrected. It is thus when we exchange a false concept of God for the real one, and when we put off the "old man" and put on the "new man" we have no regrets.

Man

This "new man," Christian Science teaches, is the real man, and Mrs. Eddy describes him in Science and Health (p. 475) as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness." So man, made in God's image, reflects, expresses God, and could not express anything unlike Him. But this is not the man the five physical senses tell us about. They present a man whose consciousness is more or less filled with thoughts of God's unlikeness.

The world has long battled over the question, What is man? The Scriptures plainly tell us that man was made in God's image and likeness. Then as God is Life, Truth, and Love, the real man is the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love. He is inseparable from his creator. He is not mortal; he is immortal. He is not material; he is spiritual.

The student of Christian Science demonstrates the truths of its teachings only in proportion to his understanding and correct application of its rules. But it is true that since Christian Science was discovered, and the art of divine healing again given to the world, through the application of its teachings thousands have demonstrated the healing of all manner of disease, and the successful overcoming of countless inharmonious conditions, thus proving its efficacy, and that nothing of good is impossible of accomplishment to those who seek God with all their hearts. And one does not need to be satisfied with half a blessing. Jesus declared, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." Only formerly we may have inverted the interpretation of this, trying to make God manlike in a consciousness of human needs. Might it not more logically mean that our need is for the things our Father knoweth, such as wisdom, intelligence, understanding, love? If we have these things, no good could be lacking.

The Kingdom of Heaven

God, the universe, and man coexist and are coeternal. They are inseparable. Therefore man could never fall from his high estate; he could never be out of the kingdom of heaven, nor from under God's loving care and protection, or fall into a universe of uncertainty and imperfection. He always has been and always will be at one with God.

In the Glossary of Science and Health we find the definition of the kingdom of heaven as follows (p. 590): "The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme."

Jesus taught many spiritual truths, especially concerning the kingdom of heaven, by parables. Through these simple stories of things familiar to the people they were often better able to comprehend his meaning. One of his best-known parables is woven around a young man who believed that he could be separated from his father and his rightful heritage, a son who gathered together his portion of the inheritance and traveled far away, and indulged in an orgy of careless waste, even until he suffered in the very depths of degradation and want. When he realized his mistake, however, he did not let a false sense of pride further delude him into refusing to acknowledge it. On the contrary, he determined to return to his father's estate in humility and repentance, willing to serve and prove himself worthy. When the other son protested that he should be allowed to share the same blessings with the others, the father's answer is what God is continually saying to each one of His beloved children, regardless of how far away they may think they can stray, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Do we read this merely as an interesting story, appropriate only for that time, or do we see that it is applicable to our lives today?

Dr. Edward S. Woods, in a book called "Everyday Religion," tells the story of a Korean who went to a missionary one day and said, "I have been memorizing some verses in the Bible and I have come to recite them to you." The missionary was surprised that he could repeat the entire Sermon on the Mount, without verbal error. He complimented him, and said: "You have a marvelous memory to be able to repeat this long passage without a mistake. However, if you simply memorize it, it will do you no good; you must practice it." The Korean Christian smiled and replied, "That's the way I learned it." When asked what he meant, he said: "I am only a stupid farmer, and when I tried to memorize it the verses wouldn't stick. So I hit upon this plan. I memorized one verse and then went out and practiced that verse on my neighbors until I had it; then I took the next verse and repeated the process, until I had learned it all."

Mrs. Eddy says (Message for 1901, p. 11), "To my sense the Sermon on the Mount, read each Sunday without comment and obeyed throughout the week would be enough for Christian practice." *Obeyed* throughout the week, not just *read* on Sunday and *forgotten* throughout the week.

Jesus made it possible for all to follow his example, by giving us the perfect pattern. His teachings are simple and direct. He depicted the attributes of his own character in the Beatitudes, and his Sermon on the Mount does not ask us to do anything that he did not live and practice himself.

We do not need to translate the Beatitudes into terms of modern living, but we do need to translate our everyday living into the terms of the Beatitudes.

While in the Beatitudes Jesus enumerated the blessings which are received by those who follow his example in deed and in truth, in the Sermon on the Mount he explained more fully just what one must do in order to enter into the kingdom of heaven, a harmonious state of existence. It reminds us that if we want to be well or happy, contented or successful, we need first to start mending and building character, purifying and unselfing motives and aims, that we must bring love, mercy, justice, et cetera, into our dealings with our fellow men.

This definitely includes what and how we are thinking about our fellow men. A young girl, who is a student of Christian Science, said that she could not understand how anyone could say that all one had to do was to work out his own individual problem when the world today surrounding us is filled with so much suffering, discord, and disaster. To her this seemed a selfish attitude, and meant closing ones eyes to the apparent need of others.

A close analysis shows just how and why this is an individual problem for each one of us, this chaotic condition in the world today. First we find that it is generally conceded that this is primarily a mental war, even by those who are promoting it. Every day we find thinkers who are realizing that it is a war of the anti-Christ against the Christ, an attempt of paganism and idolatry to destroy Christianity. Then each one who believes in and accepts Christianity must fight for his right to express it, as vigorously as if the attack were made upon him individually. He who faces the world problem from this specific and individual viewpoint is fighting by the side of everyone who has taken up arms against the invader and would-be destroyer of peace and Christianity, and is taking a positive stand to defend and protect this right. He is contributing substantially to the release of all who are in bondage, or under the domination of this false belief in a power apart from God. The Sermon on the Mount gives us the remedy for every problem in our relationship with others. It is there for all who choose to use it, who have the courage to face it, and acknowledge it as the solution. Fundamentally, first, last, and always, however, one must remember that nothing of good is ever accomplished through hatred, revenge, or resentment. Constructive thinking builds for righteous resistance and endurance against such destructive thoughts, and righteous thinking is the only permanent and effectual bulwark against the invasion and intrusion of unrighteous endeavor.

One of the most impressive truths ever given to the world is that "God is love." The Apostle John declared it and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science reminds her students over and over again that without an understanding and consciousness of this Love they cannot hope to accomplish anything—that it is the very core of their religion. What is this Love which is God? Is it like unto human love, which may turn to hate, which selects a choice few for its favor, which possesses, and loves its own better than another's? The Love which is God is never absent, never cold or unyielding. It is universal, impartial, changeless, infinite. It is the most effectual and lasting remedy for any evil.

Suppose you just try for one day and see what this Love will do for you. There is no difficulty that can confront you that will not respond to the healing influence of Love, divine Love, if you will express it. If you do not know how, you can learn how. There is not one of us but needs to express more love. There is nothing that Love cannot heal, or reach. But it is divine Love within you, expressed by you, that meets your need, and the need of those who come in contact with you.

Healing

Religious creeds and doctrines for centuries have extended to the sinner a hope of forgiveness and salvation, but to the sick and suffering they have offered no such promise. In the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy states (p. 166): "To ignore God as of little use in sickness is a mistake. Instead of thrusting Him aside in times of bodily trouble, and waiting for the hour of strength in which to acknowledge Him, we should learn that He can do all things for us in sickness as in health."

Christian Science teaches that when God says to His children, "All that I have is thine," He means just that, and that this means Life, which includes health, Love, which includes happiness, and Truth, which includes wisdom and understanding.

Mortals ask God to forgive their sins, but turn to physiology or anatomy to tell them how to take care of their bodies, and give them health. They would place life in a material body, and look to matter to instruct them how to care for their bodies in order that life might be preserved. Contrary to this view, Jesus emphatically said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

One may say, Would you have me neglect my body and live in defiance of the laws of nature? Christian Science makes it clear that the human body is harmoniously governed when controlled by right thinking, and that it responds at once to an improved condition of thought. Within the last few years there have been many indications, evidenced by articles in the newspapers and magazines, that the doctors are taking more and more account of the state of their patients' thinking.

The source of all physical discord is the mistaken belief that Mind is in matter, that life is in the material body. The material body is mindless, sensationless, inert, and can of itself offer no complaints. Its only claim to existence is your belief in it, and you give it all the activity it seems to have, whether you think harmoniously or inharmoniously about it. Any belief that man is subject to laws which deny the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, is an illusion — a false supposition, whether it appears to come from within your own thinking or as a suggestion from without.

Mind

God is Mind, and since there is but one God, there is but one Mind. Let this divine Mind govern your thinking and it will control all that your thoughts rest upon.

Students of Christian Science, when they become members of The Mother Church, subscribe to the Tenets of that church, among which is the promise to pray and strive earnestly and continually for that Mind to be in them which was also in Christ Jesus. Jesus was the human concept, but the Christ, with which he was endowed, is the spirit of God, the divine manifestation of God which is as present today with us as it was with him centuries ago. It was the Christ spirit which was in Jesus that made him one with God, giving him power to do many mighty works in his Father's name. Some may think that Jesus was especially endowed with spiritual power, not intended for anyone else; but Jesus himself has assured us repeatedly that if we believe on him, and understand his teachings, we can do the very things he has done.

That which sins, suffers, and dies, Mrs. Eddy names mortal mind, and among other things she designates it as a myth, unreality, because it is the opposite of divine Mind. Mortal mind has not one quality of substance, life, intelligence, or truth. It can in no way enable man to behold himself as God's reflection. Matter can take no cognizance of Spirit, for matter is the supposed creation of mortal mind.

It is through reason, that most active of human faculties, and through spiritual sense, that one learns to distinguish between divine Mind and mortal mind, and when one recognizes that man is governed and controlled by God, good, divine Mind, he sees that he need no longer be subject to the vagaries of mortal mind.

Inharmonious conditions are not always the result of sinful thinking, but they are the result of erroneous thinking, wrong reasoning, and the place where one needs to start, continue, and finish working for correction, reformation, and adjustment is right within himself—within his own thinking. In that domain he reigns supreme. He may censor what comes in and what goes out, and as he does this he need not be surprised if he finds things brightening up around him.

Do not be reluctant to look within. Do not be too sure that all the wrong conditions are on the outside, or that if you had a different environment, a better atmosphere, or more opportunities, more congenial associates, everything would be all right. The change for better must first take place within you, within your consciousness; for wherever you go, and whatever you do, you take this consciousness with you which determines your outward experiences.

There was a young woman who, when she began the study of Christian Science, was suffering from physical ailments, culminating in what was pronounced by the family physician to be a nervous breakdown, followed by the declaration that she probably would never be strong enough to lead a normal or active life. Very soon after she began to study Christian Science she realized that what she really was suffering from was a bad temper, believed to have been inherited. This she had often regretted, but not knowing how to correct it, as she grew to womanhood she had allowed many unlovely traits of character to develop and fasten themselves upon her, together with the attending physical discords. She saw that her part in the healing was to strive to eliminate this ugly disposition, which she set about earnestly to do. For her it seemed a long process, but through the striving she grew in spiritual understanding, and when the demon of evil temper had been cast out, her health was restored and she became a useful and active citizen. This woman told me that those years of struggle had taught her what it really means to strive, and that the growth in spiritual understanding was much more precious to her than the physical harmony which had resulted.

Prayer

Christians rightfully believe that man approaches God through prayer. But in that hour of trial when one seeks to pray he may cry as Job did, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" If one does not understand what God is, he does not know when he has found Him.

As long as there have been religious creeds and doctrines they have included prayer, but the concept of prayer has been as varying and divergent as the creeds themselves.

Since Christian Science accepts Christ Jesus as the Way-shower, we believe that we can have no better example than he has given us in this respect. He usually prefaced his prayers with thanks to God; he prayed the prayer of gratitude.

Gratitude plays such an important part in our experiences that it is well to stop often in our busy lives and take time to give thanks to God for just being God. Working, watching, searching, and endeavoring to understand God, expressing gratitude for His goodness, is prayer. This is not an arduous task, but, on the contrary, it is joyous, refreshing. Jesus promised that those who really hunger and thirst for righteousness shall be filled.

Have you ever known the pangs of hunger? Perhaps some of you have. But have you ever been hungry with no immediate prospect of relief? When you reach that stage you make a more determined effort to remedy it. And so he who hungers and thirsts for righteousness—to know God and His thoughts—will make a definite effort to find Him. Every honest desire to be better, to reflect more of Love, more of good, is a prayer that will never go unanswered. Every effort for reform, to leave off sinful habits and thinking, is a prayer that is answered.

True prayer obviously does not seek to change that which is real, nor entreat God to change His perfect creation. It does not ask for more blessings, new life, greater power, but that the eyes may be opened and the vision cleared, that the ever-presence of God and His great power and abundance may be recognized here and now. Christian Science teaches us not only how to pray, but how not to pray amiss.

Christian Science Treatment

Some of you here may perhaps have sought healing through many material means or physical methods before coming, in your extremity, to Christian Science, to find out whether or not it really does heal, and if so, if it can heal you. While you were doctoring and examining the body for cause and effect, did you take time to consider and analyze your thoughts to see if there was any resentment, fear, grief, remorse, criticism, et cetera, rankling therein?

All the medicine that you could pour into the body would not counteract the bad effects of these destructive thoughts. I know a person who was instantaneously healed of a discordant condition of the skin when she realized that fear was all there was to it—that the intense fear in her thought was manifesting itself on her body. That which had developed in severity and intensity for many weeks disappeared almost overnight, and within a few days left without the slightest scar. She said that she knew the exact moment when the fear left her thought, and that the irritation of the skin ceased at that moment.

Truth heals instantaneously. God spake and it was done. It doesn't take time to know the truth about anything, but it does take receptivity of thought. When one came to him seeking healing, Jesus' spiritual perception enabled him readily to recognize whether or not the seeker was sincere, receptive, or had faith, humility, and willingness to be obedient to the law of God. When his disciples failed to heal a case brought to them, and asked Jesus the reason for their failure, he told them it was because of their unbelief—because they didn't have faith enough.

The healing of disease is of itself only a sign. Spiritual growth is the ultimate of all healing. One may acquire added spirituality in the process of a slow healing, but this does not imply that an equal amount of spiritual growth could not have been attained otherwise. God supplies all good continuously, so we may make use of it at once. If a lack of good seems to be apparent, it is because God's law has been misapplied or misunderstood.

A person may fall into the habit of accepting the argument that certain errors take longer to conquer than others. God, Truth, knows nothing of error of any kind, and thus knows nothing of the mortal measurements called time, so this element of mortal mind could not possibly govern the operation of divine Mind. God knows nothing of the degrees which mortal mind would seek to establish. Whether one difficulty is more trying than another, more lasting, or more severe, is all the mesmerism of mortal mind, of which divine Mind takes no cognizance.

The absent treatment was practiced by Jesus, for instance, when the nobleman came to him in Galilee and asked him to heal his son who was sick at Capernaum. Jesus told him to go back home and he would find that his son was healed. When he inquired of his servants at what time his son recovered, he knew that it was at the same hour when Jesus spoke to him. This proved that neither time nor space was a factor in the healing.

The absent treatment has been thousands of times successfully given in Christian Science practice. Its students have proved beyond dispute that divine Mind is just as present with the patient as with the practitioner, and that the proximity of the two is not a necessary factor in healing. The seeming obstacles of time and space, whether they be small or great, are only part of the many arguments of limitation promulgated by mortal mind.

Salvation

How much of this Science one understands and makes practical in his daily life depends upon his receptivity, willingness, obedience, and perseverance. What he proves and makes his own is based upon the consecrated effort he puts forth in the right direction.

The Science of Life can be applied and proved only through living. A God of love can be comprehended only through expressing love, giving love, and being loving. Truth can be understood only when demonstrated and practiced. And he who knows the truth and yet does not practice or prove it is building his own prison walls, not helping to tear them down.

Mankind has too long accepted the theory that salvation is a future state to be acquired—a promise for hereafter, to be attained after death. Since now is the only time of which we can ever be conscious, is it not reasonable to conclude that that which can come only at a future time will never arrive? It is always just beyond reach.

And there is only one road to salvation, which we are told is straight and narrow. But, one may say, that sounds rather limited and restricted. It is straight in that there are no byways nor detours. It is direct and without digression. Its singleness of purpose has no room for suppositions, conjectures, theories, or human opinions. It travels straight ahead, and in one direction—on and up, and out of all the evil that flesh is heir to. There is no place for any excess baggage. On this road it is truly said that he travels fast who travels light.

I sometimes think it is referred to as narrow because it must be traveled singly, individually. There is no one who can do the traveling for any one of us; we must do it ourselves. Even Jesus could not do our work for us, but only show us how. Others may point the way, give us the benefit of their experiences, and assure us they have proved definitely that it is the right way, but we travel singly. Salvation is individual. It is for each one to recognize his oneness with God.

When Moses trembled on the brink of a tremendous undertaking he gained strength and courage from the assurance that the presence of God was always with him. So, on this straight and narrow way, we are not actually alone. We may walk with God all along the way; we can be just as sure as the patriarchs of old that His angels are given charge over us to keep us from falling or stumbling, and plant our feet firmly on the right path. These angels Mrs. Eddy defines in Science and Health (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man." Step by step we learn to trust God, and we find He gives us strength for each day, and is ever at our side.

In this brief hour I have only touched upon the truths contained in the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." But you have these two textbooks of Christian Science for study, and all that you need to know about God, man, reality, the kingdom of heaven, is contained therein. Do not be discouraged if you do not understand it all at first. Take anything that you do understand, however small it may seem to be, and apply it, prove it, make it your own, and the next step will be clearer to you.

In the back of Science and Health you will find a chapter called "Fruitage," which gives you authenticated cases of healing brought about solely through reading the textbook.

And as you travel upon this straight and narrow way to heaven, harmony, remember these few things. There is one God, one universe, and one man, made in God's image and likeness. Your only work is to recognize your true self as that likeness. Your only business is to find God, your only activity is expressing Godlike qualities, your only duty is to be Godlike. You are at one with God and can never be separated from Him, nor fall from this high estate.

Brodil

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Job Needs of Youth a Challenge to Education

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Do Vocational Schools Train For Non-Existent Job Fields?

Here Is the Answer of Eugene, Ore., Where Constant Job Survey Goes Hand-in-Hand With Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Oregon

The cry of American youth for an education that will lead to a paying job has found an interesting answer in Eugene, Oregon.

The solution is the Eugene Vocational School, founded and directed by a wisdom which aims to turn out no more trade students than the number to whom the city can distribute pay envelopes. Using as a premise the possibility of placement, the Eugene Vocational School has, in the past three years, become an accepted and highly important element in the education of young people in the Willamette Valley.

It began early in 1938, because Dr. J. F. Cramer, superintendent of Eugene schools, and O. D Adams, director of vocational education in Oregon, were concerned over the needs of hundreds of jobless youngsters. What was to be done with these idle young men and women between the ages of 17 and 24, untrained for a specific work, and financially unable to continue their education in a college or university?

Preliminary Study

Before classes could be opened, a job survey of the city was made, during which nearly every resident in Eugene was interviewed. Results were compiled, and a percentage system of jobs to be had and jobs desired evolved.

The old Geary school, abandoned during the depression by the Eugene city school system, was dusted out and the work began. Mrs. Wendell Van Loan took an active interest in the adventure, and offered her services. Word was sounded about that Eugene now had a school where one might learn from an expert a definite trade—for only a small "material" fee of two dollars monthly. Real financing of the school would be done by the city school system, and the federal and state boards of vocational education.

Immediately the office was swarmed with applicants. But entrance was not so easy as all that. One must be at least 17 years of age—one must show by tests an aptitude for the trade in which one wished to become skilled. Above all, a real desire to learn must be shown. In this way the enrollment was limited to those who knew what they wanted and were willing to work for it.

Adjustments Made

In a number of cases, adjustments must be made.

"So you want to be a Diesel engineer? Do you know, young man, that there are 28 experts in this field to every Diesel engine in the State of Oregon?"

"My friend, you don't seem to be doing so well in plumbing, but you show definite promise as a welder. How would you like to work on that angle?"

Adjustments which proved highly practical and ultimately much more satisfactory were made by observation and consideration of this kind. This was no haphazard, chancey scheme. It was an education in a trade, evolved with no end of thought, and finding its happy ending in the "graduate" who rapidly found a place in the social system that was his very own.

A large number of departments are included in the school. Instruction is given in every vocation from woodworking to photography, welding to the making of airplanes. For those already employed in a trade, special trade extension courses are offered. There is, for example, the 70-year-old millwright who learned the use of electric welding equipment, following an announcement of his employer that this material was soon to be installed in his mill. The vocational school saved his job for him, and he still has it.

Student Carries The Ball

Rules play a small part in this organization. There are no terms, no semesters. If you decide to be a dressmaker and are in earnest about it, you can go to the school tomorrow and stay until you have become skilled in this trade. Classes are arranged for student convenience. They are held every day and in the evening, from Monday through Saturday. The student comes whenever he is able, and his work is an individual matter.

Formal organization also plays a minor part in this organization. It is felt that more can be accomplished by hiring additional teachers with funds received than by paying fancy salaries to boards of directors. Mrs. Van Loan serves as a director of sorts, but only because it is necessary to have a tie to bind the many threads into one efficient system. Among the staff of teachers is found the same spirit of informality and earnest desire to serve. Each afternoon the entire crew of instructors meet for tea and talk over their problems in teaching. Service clubs are invited to speak before the school.

Building Upkeep

The vocational building itself is kept up entirely by the enrolled students. All repairs are made by them. As a need for additional space presents itself, student carpenters provide that space. Only a short time ago a series of "darkrooms" was installed.

Records show that 65 per cent of the students turned out are immediately placed, with the probability that the others will find positions in a short time. All placement is done through the state employment office in Eugene, headed by Ray Martin.

Catherine Taylor

Courtesy San Francisco Public Schools

The Junior College Movement is usually considered to have had its first real start in California, in which State the public junior college as part of the school system has taken long strides. In November the San Francisco Junior College, the forty-first of its kind in the State, dedicated its new 53-acre campus in Balboa Park. 1. Between classes three co-eds brush up on local news. 2. Over the entrance to the Main Building is inscribed a portion of one of the most beautiful quotations in the world. 3. Main Building of the San Francisco Junior College. 4. Dr. Archibald J. Cloud, President of the College.

The Municipal Junior College

San Francisco's Has Enthusiastic Parent Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

San Francisco's claim for its municipally operated Junior College, which in November dedicated its new 53-acre campus in beautiful Balboa Park, is that it is self-liquidating.

Each year, so the city fathers declare, the cost of college buildings is refunded to those San Franciscans who are saved the cost of sending their children away to school for the first two years of college.

When the Junior College opened five years ago in classrooms scattered all over San Francisco, the 41st of its kind in California, it was in recognition of the growing realization among municipalities of an educational duty beyond high school. That the San Francisco Junior College met a real need is evidenced by its more than 3,000 students today.

Although the college must still send its students to classes in variously scattered buildings, while its building program moves along, things are much better this year than in previous years. The newly dedicated campus contains a handsome natural science building, which also houses the college offices and provides many on-campus classrooms. On top of the building is an astronomical observatory and green houses. Over its broad entrance are the words, "The Truth Shall Make You Free."

Mandate To Go Ahead

Other buildings on the new campus are for men's and women's athletics. The next buildings will be classrooms. The building program, according to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in his 1940 annual report, must proceed with all speed because the popularity of the college was a "definite mandate" to go ahead.

Prior to establishment of the Junior College, according to Mayor Rossi's report, costs to San Francisco County for tuition to neighboring junior colleges exceeded $100,000, not to mention what parents spent for a student's personal expenses. Today, in addition to keeping the outside tuition expenditures at home, the city is becoming increasingly more enthusiastic over the idea of affording its junior collegians an education at home.

Courses Offered

While courses at the San Francisco Junior College are designed to prepare students for third-year work at the University of California and other institutions of highest rank, they are also arranged to equip boys and girls who go no higher academically with training necessary to getting and keeping a job. For instance 44 courses are offered in "business," five in mechanical engineering, eight in landscape architecture, three in civil engineering, five in jurisprudence, six in police training, one in radio engineering, eight in home economics, 14 in art, and eight in addition to the usual liberal arts courses.

One of the most unusual courses is that in hotel and restaurant management in which boys and girls learn complete details of managing a hotel or restaurant from fixing dainty salads to waiting on guests or balancing the books. This department has had unusual success in placing its graduates in jobs almost immediately.

The college, headed by Dr. Archibald J. Cloud, is staffed by a faculty of 100. So far the student body contains a ratio of two men students to each girl student. This may eventually alter.

Through the Editor's Window

"Democracy . . . a Thing That Must Be Doing"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The crystal chandeliers of historic old Faneuil Hall, Boston, were alight. The portraits of James Otis, John Hancock, and other Fathers of the Republic, looked down upon a scene which—well—which I think would have gratified those men who worked so indefatigably in the early days of a brave new country. The lovely white-banistered gallery around three sides of the white and gold Hall was full, as was the main body of the Hall itself. The Governor of Massachusetts was there, and the poet, Archibald MacLeish. Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, the historian, in the Chair, and Walter Millis, Charles Douglas Jackson, and other distinguished speakers, faced the serious-eyed audience.

"Democracy is never a thing done. Democracy is always a thing that must be doing," rang the message of Poet MacLeish.

"Let us go from this Hall resolved to build the shape of Democracy into our lives," said another.

* * *

The date was one to capture the imagination. Just one hundred sixty-eight years ago, in the year 1772, in this very Hall, amid the darkening clouds that soon gathered around the convening Continental Congress, there were founded the Committees of Correspondence, to form a means of intercourse among the troubled Colonies. Our meeting on a recent November night, a regular one of the New England Town Hall, which moved to Faneuil for the occasion and turned the entire evening over to the Council for Democracy, commemorated the founding of those Colonial Committees and announced the establishment of new and modern committees in various centers in the United States.

"Almost all mankind have lost their liberties through ignorance, inattention, and disunion," said John Adams, commenting on the Committees of his own day. "These committees are admirably calculated to diffuse knowledge, to communicate intelligence, and promote unanimity."

* * *

"We may trust the people if they are informed aright," Governor Saltonstall told us that night. "We have long taken democracy for granted," said another. And others: "We must bring together all those who believe in this cause. We must bring together the facts. We are operating to call all men of good will into co-operation with one another." "We must defend the things we cherish, in our minds, in our hearts, in our lives."

"The enemies of liberty are saboteurs in things of the mind." Now Poet MacLeish is speaking. "It is here that they are the most dangerous." They practice, he said, "the destruction of the integrity of words."

"Saboteurs in things of the mind." So what is necessary now, he went on, is that the issue of democracy be made "precise and clear," that democracy become again "democracy in action," the "unending labor of creating liberty for every man."

A serious responsibility for you and me, for Fourth Grade Johnnie who lives next door, for the little family even now safely tucked for a raidless night into their comfortable beds in the new cottage down the street. Does it seem at times as if one "unimportant" person can do little to further so vast an undertaking? The men who met that night in 1772 in Faneuil Hall may have been tempted to feel that way, too; but if they had listened to such defeatism our history books would have been written differently.

* * *

Those men must have made the issue "precise and clear." They must have thought out what democracy, freedom, liberty of the mind concisely meant to them. Fuzzy thinking inspires no such devotion and self-sacrifice as they willingly gave.

And they did yet another thing. They got together. Reaching out, Colony to Colony through the Committees of Correspondence, thinker to thinker, patriot to patriot, neighbor to neighbor—they indeed did "diffuse knowledge, communicate intelligence, and promote unanimity." And looking back upon the days of 1772, mindful of the sense of isolation that must have been felt because of the weakness of all forms of communication, we know their task must at times have semed a mountainous one. We today, even in this complex era, have far less difficult hurdles to take in working together.

* * *

Who said there were no more frontiers to call us! Hear Poet MacLeish again:

"The democratic faith which swept the world—the democratic faith which men believed in and fought for, the faith which men believe in and fight for still, is not a faith in goods or fortunes. It is still a faith more powerful than any other. All our history has made this plain. Whenever in the history of this Nation we have given ourselves to the labor of creating upon this continent a life in which every man might have the freedom of his mind, we have been confident, and certain of the future, and assured."

Individually we must do our thinking, so that to each of us the issue will be "precise and clear." But working together we build of these understandings a fabric of strength—awake to the same truth that went out from Faneuil Hall that night, the challenge that "Democracy is never a thing done. Democracy is always a thing that must be doing."

A Tuesday Column

Let Us Drop All 'Private Wars'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

Once more I pray to be allowed to sit at the Round Table, and to express my thanks for all that the Monitor has done in the way of publishing the clear truth of European catastrophes, without political bias or color, since the outbreak of hostilities, last year. . . .

We are confident that out of this madness, the purity of a better world will in the end emerge; and upon us and our behavior now, must the responsibility lie for fashioning it.

Therefore, it is our duty to remember that this New World, a vision of which has been seen so many times in the past, but which has too sadly remained "a vision," can only be founded by right thinking in the mass, and this state of thought must first be achieved by the individual.

We must have faith, confidence, and cheerfulness. We must be panic-stoppers. We must not grumble, but accept difficulties and so use them to spread abroad the spirit of the things we are fighting for—like freedom, good neighborliness, fair play, good faith, honor and justice.

If we must criticize, let it be constructive, and expressed in the right quarter where it may be helpful. We must prevent the growth of hatred, and bitterness, recognizing and deploring the inhuman acts of war, and dropping the luxury of "private wars," to co-operate willingly with any and all patriots, to further this new world that must be.

Above all, even above the language of the guns, we must pause to know that the voice of God is the still small voice, and that once we recognize His voice, we shall know the secret of inner strength, and find it daily in listening to God's voice, in our hearts. Then indeed shall we be strong men.

So, I must close, with greetings to fellow friends, new and old, hoping to hear from many, for now much in these days do we look forward to letters from friends. They are so uplifting and helpful—and oddly enough, they come at such opportune times!

(Mr.) T. T.

* * *

South Dakota

Dear Chairman:

I have been a constant reader of The Youth Round Table since it began. When I was younger, I had many friends from the Mail Bag, in fact I still correspond with a number of these. Now, I am still seeking new friends all over the world. I am especially interested in anyone who enjoys "collecting."

I am a rural school teacher, and have gained much pleasure and help from post cards, pressed flowers, rocks, etc., that friends have exchanged with me. Since I enjoy traveling, last summer I spent several weeks at the New York World's Fair, and later enjoyed a trip into Canada.

Many tourists come to our own Black Hills to enjoy the invigorating climate and beautiful scenery. The Luenen Passion Play started its out-door performances last summer in the $18,000 open air theater. Its directors chose Spearfish as its permanent location since it had been driven from Germany by political disapproval.

I am especially interested in hearing from teachers, college students—in fact—anyone.

(Miss) A. DeL.

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Pointers for Piano Players

3—Exploring the Piano Keys Without Notes

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A story has come to me about a music-loving old man who drives a stage-coach out west. "Them thar music notes," said the old fellow, "I don't take no stock in them. They're jest like so many darnin' needles stuck up in knotholes with a few strips o' rag flutterin' from the ends. I jest goes it by ear . . . the music's in yer . . . just has to come out."

There are a lot of people in the world like that; and our so obliging piano, with its neat rows of white and black keys ready tuned for any favorite tune, quickly responds to the most tentative exploratory touch of any finger of anybody's hand.

Thus one can "pick out a tune" over and over again at will, either to accommodate the deepest base growl of the heaviest male voice, or the highest siren of the female.

Quiet Adventure

Time will never hang heavy on the hands of the loneliest person who sits down at a piano thusly. Get a piano and try it out. It is really much more satisfying than playing solitaire. A few lovely melodies can even be played on the black keys of the piano, entirely.

Old Scotch ballads, Irish jigs, hymns, American tunes from the far west to the well-known Stephen Foster melodies, old English airs, or "God Save the King," and "My Country 'tis of thee"—the same melody. Try them.

Do you realize that two of the chief themes (melody, theme, tune . . . all mean the same in the last analysis) which ring in our ears after we have heard a splendid orchestral performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony (the 9th), can be found on just five of our white piano keys? The words, sung by the chorus, are "All mankind" and "Friends and brothers," but it is the theme (melody) which stays longest, lifting up our hearts.

Greatness Of Simplicity

The greatness of simplicity! Was it not the East Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote: "There is nothing so great as the utter simplicity of a tune."

We find this same simplicity greatness in many themes from the symphonies of Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Dvorak, Mozart, and many other composers for orchestra.

In lighter vein, take the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Is it not in "Iolanthe" we find an intriguing merry lilting melody which, starting on a single piano key, repeats that same key 7 times, then only "steps up" to the next-but-one piano key, and repeats that all of 5 times before tripping down again in charming lively rhythm to the starting key?

In the intimacy of your home, on your intimate piano, try out a few of the explorations in making music.

Whether you are a magnificent pianist, or a magnificently tentative one, you will never be harmed if occasionally you "jest go it by ear" as does our old stage-coach man.

The fourth of these 24 Tuesday "pointers" is on memorizing piano music.

Remaining In Cambridge

Although plans had been made during the past summer for the London School of Economics to return to London, the administration decided, in view of present circumstances, to have it remain in Cambridge and on Oct. 7 all day teaching was begun.

—Institute of International Education

Prepositional Phrases

Help Yourself to Easy English—16
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We call a preposition with its object a prepositional phrase. Example: He sent *for me.*

Beside the automobile ran a dog.

Let us see whether a prepositional phrase affects the number of the subject. Why? To determine whether to use a *singular* or a *plural* verb.

Example: Paul, with his uncle, *was* fishing. (Paul was fishing—with his uncle.)

The prepositional phrase *with his uncle* modifies the subject, *Paul*, but is no inherent part of the subject. If this word *uncle* were a part of the subject, we should say Paul AND his uncle *were* fishing, should we not?

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct form of the verb:

1. Amy, with the other teachers, (is, are) leaving.
2. Amy and the other teachers (is, are) leaving.
3. Admiral Rand, with two of his men, (was, were) standing there.
4. Alice, with her sister, (was, were) hurrying home.
5. Alice and her sister (was, were) hurrying home.

* * *

Use of Among and Between

What is the difference in the meaning between these two prepositions, *among* and *between*?

We use *between* when referring to TWO objects; we use *among* when referring to MORE than two.

Example: The ball fell *between* the *two* players.

The ball fell *among* the *bushes.*

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct preposition:

1. The honors were divided (among, between) John, Tom, and me.
2. (Among, Between) you and me, I think that is true.
3. The duties were divided (among, between) the members.
4. There was always harmony (among, between) the members of the family.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—is (subject, singular: Amy); 2—are (subject, plural: Amy and the other teachers); 3—was (subject, singular: Admiral Rand); 4—was (subject, singular: Alice); 5—were (subject, plural: Alice and her sister).

Exercise 2: 1—among (refers to more than two); 2—Between (refers to two; 3—among (refers to more than two); 4—among (refers to more than two).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

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Americans Will Have Patched Line-Up Against Bruins—Players Proud of Tutors

Locals Have Good Opening To Win First Home Contest

Probable Line-up

Boston		Americans
Conacher, lw		rw, Carr
Cowley, c		c, Bell
Wiseman, rw		lw, Sorrell
Smith, ld		rd, Egan
Clapper, rd		ld, Field
Brimsek, g		g, Robertson

Bruin spares: Bauer, Cain, Crawford, Dumart, Hollett, Jackson, Schmidt, Hill, Shewchuk; Amerk spares: C. Conacher, H. Smith, Armstrong, Jackson, O'Flaherty, Allen, Benson, Wycherley, Sorrell, Anderson.

By Web Morse
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the handicapped New York Americans in town tonight, the Bruins are offered another opportunity to win their first game of the season on home ice. Last Tuesday the locals were due to beat Canadiens, but being travel weary, were upset 3 to 2.

Tonight the locals are neither travel weary nor handicapped by loss of players—they are primed and ready. On the other hand the visitors are at a new low ebb. Four members of the team are on the injury list and the team is frayed and worn.

Started With 17

Dutton started the season with 17 men and going into the game tonight he has only 13 ready to play, and three of those are not in the best of condition. The men out of action are Pete Slobodian, Tommy Anderson, Harvey Jackson and "Peanuts" O'Flaherty.

It is possible, because of the heavy pressure on man-power, that Dutton may be forced to use one of the men on the injury list and the choice probably lies between Jackson and Anderson, although rest would be more acceptable.

Scoring Record

These Bruins are in a scoring mood following their 10-3 triumph over Amerks Sunday night. The New Yorkers did well against the Bruins for two periods. Eddie Wiseman, former member of the Amerks, gave the Bruins a 3-0 lead performing the "hat trick," but the Amerks came back to even the score before the second session ended. In the meanwhile Armstrong left the game due to injury and Amerks folded up.

In exactly seven minutes and 26 seconds of the third period the Bruins ran in seven goals, which probably constitutes something in the nature of a record. It definitely created a new record against Earl Robertson, goalie for the Amerks, who claims that seven goals is the highest to beat him in a game, let alone a single period.

* * *

The shift of Eddie Wiseman from the third line to the Cowley-Conacher line looked good Sunday night . . . Mel Hill has dropped back to the third line . . . The Bruins now have two good forward lines, a weak third line and a questionable defense . . . The last weakness may be the faulty back-checking of the wings, Goalie Brimsek, or the defensemen.

* * *

Bus Wycherley, new rookie of the Amerks, may alternate playing left wing on different lines . . . He made his first appearance in New York Sunday night, and Dutton thought well of him . . . He had been patrolling a wing for Eddie Shore's Springfield team.

* * *

While football is still very much alive in New York, hockey is crowding . . . A week-end visit found Tiny Thompson with his Buffalo team in the Penn Station, bound for Philadelphia; the Boston Olympics in the Paramount Hotel, bound for Baltimore; and Herb Gardiner and his Philadelphia Ramblers on the Boston train Sunday headed for New Haven . . . Also the Canadiens played Rangers there Saturday night and the Bruins met Amerks Sunday night . . . Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon the Rangers' amateur team, the Rovers, entertained Baltimore and River Vale, respectively.

New Faces for Red Dutton Team

Wide World

These youngsters are part of the rebuilding scheme Red Dutton has for the New York Americans, once known as the "Old Men of Manhattan." Amerks meet the Bruins tonight, but not all of these youngsters will be in the line-up. Left to right, they read, Ralph (Bus) Wycherley, Norman Larson, Pete Slobodian, Bill Benson, John "Peanuts" O'Flaherty and Vivian Allen. Slobodian and O'Flaherty are definitely out of the game tonight due to injury.

Local Grid Captains Praise Jobs Turned In by Coaches

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any one thing was settled at yesterday's final meeting of the local football writers at the Parker House, it was the fact that the fooball players of this section are pretty well satisfied with their coaches. Authorities for this statement were no less than six captains of local football elevens.

* * *

Representing their teams were Capt. Lou Young of Dartmouth, Capt. Joe Gardella of Harvard, Capt. Jack West of Tufts, Capt. Henry Toczylowski of Boston College, Capt. Jim McDonald of Boston University, and Paul Dorrington of Holy Cross, representing Capt. Jack Kellar, who was unable to be present. All were in agreement that their tutors had done a grand job and were the best in the country.

* * *

The captains shared the spotlight, however, with Coach Frank Leahy and his assistants of Boston College, who were on the receiving end of congratulations for their victory over Holy Cross and their resultant invitation to the Sugar Bowl. All speakers wished the Eagles success in the South against Tennessee.

* * *

The only blue note in an otherwise happy occasion was sounded by Coach Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross, who—though full of good wishes for Boston College—nevertheless was taking his 7-0 defeat of last Saturday very hard. Appearing like a man in a dream and picking his words most carefully Joe gave an indication that he may not be around these parts next year when he said, "I am glad of this chance to talk to you. This may be my last opportunity. Who knows?"

* * *

Joe's face was long yesterday and the ironical part of it all was that he had kept one little word in front of his players all last week—"smile." Joe explained, "As long as you are smiling, your confidence will be high; and as long as your confidence is high, you will not quit."

* * *

Despite the seriousness introduced by Sheeketski, the meeting had its lighter moments. Such as when Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard, who saw the Army-Navy game over the week end, said he had hurried back to Boston in the hope that the latest football story he had heard had not beaten him to this city.

"The story concerned the Texas Aggies-U. C. L. A. game," he began, "and along in the fourth period both teams were tired. Jarrin' John Kimbrough of the Aggies had been ripping through the line, and the Texas players were feeling the brunt of his charges almost as much as the Bruins. In the fourth period the Aggies' great guard, Robnett, made his way wearily to the line and announced to his opponent, 'Say, they just called Jarrin' John's number in the huddle, and he is coming right through this position. I don't know what you are going to do, but I'm getting out of the way fast.'"

* * *

Each of the local captains was introduced by his coach. B. U.'s Pat Hanley presented McDonald, who turned the compliment nicely when he said that if Pat ever found himself with a few more good players than he is accustomed to have, B. U. might find itself invited to a post-season game.

* * *

Lew Manly called his captain, Jack West, one of the best football players ever to play in the Tufts Oval. Jack recalled the difficulties besetting a small college coach and the problems which arise when a small college faces a larger one. "I remember two years ago at Brown," he said, "when we were taking a sound trouncing. We decided to invent a play on the kickoff following a Brown touchdown, and Art Griffin, last year's captain, decided to have the players huddle around when we received the ball and then have some one scoot out on a hidden ball play. The play worked excellently, up until the time Art gave our center, Murray Kenney, the ball. Murray is not too fast, and besides that all the rest of us forgot to block for him but just stood and watched him struggle. You can imagine what happened."

* * *

Line Coach Harry Ellinger of Dartmouth gave Capt. Lou Young, Jr., credit for Dartmouth's late-season surge. Lou, now a polished speaker, told of his first speech to a high school group of 1,400 when he was a high school sophomore. "The auditorium was crowded but for the last two rows," he said, "and I thought I was speaking loudly enough for all to hear when a little fellow in the rear of the hall called 'Louder'. He did this several times until I was fairly screeching. Suddenly a boy in the second row stood up, turned around, and asked, 'Are you sure you can't hear him back there?' 'Yup', came the reply, and then the whole two first rows got up and went back to the last two rows."

* * *

Young continued, "Harry, you know, predicted our 3-0 victory over Cornell on Wednesday before the game. And regarding Referee Red Friesell, he and I are still the best of friends."

Robin Lee in 'Ice-Capades'

Rivalling the splendor of theatrical productions, "Ice-Capades of 1941," America's newest and most lavishly produced ice show, which opens at Boston Garden tomorrow night at 8:30, and continues through next Sunday night, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday, boasts of a young man who was crowned champion figure skater for five years.

Won Many Titles

Put on skates at the age of four by his father, who was somewhat of a figure skater himself, Robin Lee took to the ice immediately, and before long he was astounding the observers of his native St. Paul, Minn.

By the time Robin was in grammar school he was winning many amateur skating competitions and the year that he turned 13 he won the United States figure skating championship. Just to prove that he was no flash in the pan, Young Lee corralled the title for the next four years in succession, and in 1936, at the age of 15, he represented the United States in the Olympic Games and finished eighth in the world competition.

Determined to win the world title in the 1940 Olympics, Robin Lee resisted all overtures to turn professional, and trained his eyes on the Finland games which the present world crisis prevented from taking place. With the '40 Olympics cancelled, Lee was persuaded to turn professional and signed his first contract under the banner of "Ice-Capades of 1941."

Other Features

Co-starring with the midwest champion are lovely Belita, sensational English skating star; Lois Dworshak, "The Rhythm Girl of the Ice" from Duluth, Minn.; Vera Hruba, from Czechoslovakia; Dench and Stewart, The Thaells, McGowan and Mack, "Red" McCarthy, world's fastest skating sensation; Eric Waite, Lyman and Jackson, Pierre Benoit, Joe Jackson, Jr., Sarge Flash, world's famous juggler; Al Surrette, former Boston boy, whose antics bring back memories of the famous Swiss pair, Frick and Frack, and many others, surrounded by a dazzling chorus of 36.

Two Duckpin Marks

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Two world's records for women duckpin bowlers were set here recently when Mrs. Peggy Vreeland of West Haven rolled a single game score of 201 and the West Haven five with which she was bowling had a team single game total of 677.

The previous record single, 197 pins, was rolled by Frances Larrow of Hartford at the Convention Hall Alleys in Washington, D. C., in February, 1939.

The previous team record was 675, set by the WICC girls of Bridgeport in New Haven in January, 1939.

Edward Feustel, New England secretary of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress, said the recent marks, set in a Southern Connecticut Girls' League match, would be recognized officially as records.

Mrs. Vreeland had five strikes in a row. Her score by frames—16, 33, 50, 58, 67, 97, 127, 157, 183, 201.

Santa Clara Withdraws From Proposed Benefit

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Sam Dunne, University of Santa Clara athletics director, said yesterday the school had withdrawn from a proposed Christmas Day benefit football game in Los Angeles with Georgetown University because of uncertain financial arrangements.

Officials of the Washington, D. C., institution already had agreed to the game, proceeds of which would have been used for British war relief.

Dunne said yesterday Santa Clara felt it would entail "too great a risk" to consider the game further "because of the inability of the British War Relief Association of Southern California to assume financial responsibilities" of the contest.

Season's Best

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—The season's best football repartee: Paul Christman, Missouri's merry magician, and an Oklahoma rusher both fell a second after the Tiger tosser let loose a pass.

"Did you complete it?" asked the prone Oklahoman.

"Yeth, but duck; here he (the receiver) comes," warned Christman.

Halfback Ralph Carter, who caught the pass, was thrown for a 23-yard loss as he backpedaled in a vain effort to elude tacklers.

To Train at Winter Haven

TORONTO (CP)—The Toronto baseball club of the International League announced here that its 1941 spring training will be held at Winter Haven, Fla., instead of Avon, Fla., where it has been held for the past three years.

Rhythm on Skates

Lois Dworshak, Duluth, Minn., girl, "the Rhythm Girl of the Ice" who appears in the "Ice-Capades" at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The show runs through to Sunday night with matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Sports Around the Hub

Sugar Bowl Interest Mounting

For a long time Pasadena's Rose Bowl classic was THE football game of the year. All other post-season clashes were overshadowed Today, however, the Tournament of Roses contest, although still the big show on the West Coast, is no more important in the eyes of the average grid fan than the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans. Miami's Orange Bowl date, too, is rushing to the front ranks.

* * *

As the recent engagement of Boston College and Tennessee for the New Orleans game proves, the Rose Bowl no longer is assured of the best football show in the bowl picture. Stanford is first in the Pacific Coast Conference, but Nebraska is no better than seventh on the final Associated Press ranking.

* * *

The tremendous popularity of pro football is emphasized by George Preston Marshall's announcement that Griffith Stadium was sold out for Sunday's Redskin-Chicago Bears play-off battle three hours and 20 minutes after the ticket windows were thrown open. More than $100,000 in mail order requests will be returned.

* * *

Despite the size and ruggedness of most of its players, pro football is one of the cleanest money games in sport. For example, managers of rival clubs gave their men strict orders not to rough little Davey O'Brien, the diminutive backfield ace of the Philadelphia Eagles. The Washington management, in fact, threatened to slap a fine on any Redskin caught in the act.

* * *

Charley O'Rourke received the Gridiron Club's George Lowe Memorial Trophy, for being "New England's outstanding collegiate football player of the season." . . . The Eagles' last unbeaten, untied eleven was in 1928, coached by Joe McKenney . . . The Massachusetts Veterans' Squash Racquet Association is now functioning . . . Union Boat Club, University Club and the Harvard Club are members . . . Tufts elects a football captain this evening . . . Since the beginning of the traditional game back in 1890, Army has beaten the Navy 22 times, with three ties . . . Baseball is looking for a trade which will take the veteran Billy Herman away from Wrigley Field.

Sports Siftings

Henry Dehnert, who is coaching the Detroit Eagles of the National Professional Basketball League, was for 20 years a member of the New York Celtics. This was one of the greatest basketball teams ever assembled. He is credited with having invented the pivot play. . . . The Oregon freshmen football players are called "Ducklings."

* * *

Purdue has played 14 football games in the East and has won eight, lost five and tied one. . . . Fritz Crisler has coached Minnesota and Michigan elevens which have met each other four times and has yet to be on the winning side. He coached the Gopher elevens which lost to the Wolverines 7 to 0 and 6 to 0 in 1930 and 1931, and coached the Wolverines which lost to the Gophers in 1939, 20 to 7 and this year by 7 to 6.

* * *

Elizabeth Ryan is to help develop lawn tennis in the Hawaiian Islands this winter. . . . Don Greenwood, Missouri sophomore back, limbers up before a game by walking on his hands. . . . Iowa had three very promising future varsity football players on its freshman squad this fall. One of them was Don Twedell of Austin, Minn., brother of Francis Twedell, former Minnesota star guard. Don is also a guard. The other two players are Jack Kennedy, a back and John Mullaney a guard.

* * *

Ida Simmons, National women's duckpin champion for six years, does not plan to defend her title this winter. . . . W. W. Crenshaw, owner of the Oakmont Country Club at Los Angeles, is to stage a $1,500 Macdonald Smith golf tournament Dec. 19-22. Gate receipts are to be turned over to charity.

* * *

George Gipp was the first Notre Dame player to be named by Walter Camp on one of his all-America elevens. This was in 1920. . . . Ten of the Illinois varsity football players this fall will be basketball candidates this winter. . . . Myron Pfeifer, the most consistent scorer on the Illinois varsity eleven this fall, is only a sophomore. . . . Iowa State College has held the Big Six Conference swimming championship for the past three years. . . . Clemson will lose six members of its varsity eleven next June through graduation. . . . Joe Blalock, Clemson end, has been elected a member of the Tiger Brotherhood, honorary fraternity basing its membership on scholastic and extra curricular leadership.

John Ball

HOLYWELL, Wales, Dec. 3 (AP)—John Ball, 79, eight times winner of the British amateur golf championship, passed on yesterday. Ball was the first amateur golfer to win the British open title and the only prior to Bobby Jones, the American star, to win both the open and amateur championships in the same year.

Harlow Predicts Hard Game

Boston College may have turned in a season without defeat; its team may have been selected to play in the Sugar Bowl New Year's Day; and several of the Eagle players may be chosen for All-America honors—but Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard believes their toughest job still lies ahead of them.

Harlow, in fact, said so in plain words to Coach Frank Leahy at the gridiron writers' luncheon yesterday. "Frank," he said, "I have seen this Tennessee team you are going to play, and believe me, that is a swell football team. It will take perfect play—better than you have played all season—to beat those Volunteers, for one little slip and your ball game will be gone."

Such words from the Crimson leader lend weight to the reports on Tennessee. If such remarks had come from Leahy or any of his aides, they might be thought to be in the nature of a build-up, and quite naturally so. Both sides would have been speaking from the heart, but the distance from Newton to Cambridge adds pounds of weight to the words.

Leahy thanked Harlow for speaking out, and continued, "I have a friend who has followed Tennessee the past few years, and he has written me about them. Their 1938 team, he reports, was a great outfit. Their 1939 eleven was only fair. But this 1940 edition is the grandest team of all, and is as good a football aggregation as has ever been put together. We will have our work cut out for us all right."

Leahy praised Holy Cross for its showing last Saturday and said that his team reported that the Crusaders hit harder than any team it had faced all season. He also declared that if Coach Joe Sheeketski had had the use of all his men all season, they would have come to the B. C. game undefeated.

Henry Toczylowski, the Eagles' captain for that game and excellent blocking back, received the ultimate in praise from his coach. "I was a teammate of Frank Carideo at Notre Dame," Leahy said, "and Frank was an All-America player. I say to you now, that if Frank and Toz were trying out for the quarterback position on my club now, Frank would be the second-stringer."

Tickets for the Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans on New Year's Day went on sale at Boston College today. Seats at midfield are priced at $4.50; those behind the goal line at $2.75. In addition, John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics at B. C., has announced he has 120 box seats for sale at $5.50 each. In all, the B. C. authorities have 5,000 tickets to dispose of.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 4

12:45	WMEX	1470kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
(11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—Reradiocast of "Friendship Series."

Tower News Radiocast of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.
For Wednesday, Dec. 4
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Little Choir Concert. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m., RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London," GSC 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.6 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March; World Association of Hungarians; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31. 3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—College Songs. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Here Lies the Nazi," Col. M. C. Christie. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress"; "By the Way," Clemence Dane. GSC 9.58 meg 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Studio orchestra
3:15 "Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Manny Lander's Orch.	Studio orchestra
3:45 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Manny Lander's Orch	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"W PA Recreation" talk
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Zeke Manners' Gang	Wilfred Baetz, soloist
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Organ Reveries	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Review	Dinner concert	Victor Arden's Orchestra
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sports
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	R. F. D. Melodies	Memory Lane	Alpineers
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra:	Wythe Williams	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Heirs": drama	Quiz: Carol Bruce	soloist: chorus	Radio Banquet	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Gypsy orchestra
8:45 sketch: E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People":	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	Football Testimonial Din-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews: music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	ner: Speakers	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News, "Bishop and the	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Gargoyle": drama	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Fisher, Talk	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Americans, by Frank	Five Star News
10:15 Draft talk: Invita-	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	guests; orchestra	Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 tion to Learning:	"Meet Edward Weeks":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ben Pollock's Orchestra
10:45 News	guest, Robert J. Landry	house": comedy	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00 Weather: news	News: music: weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:15 Masterworks of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Local news: weather	Bobby Peter's Orchestra	Swing orchestra
11:30 Music: records	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra,	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Alpineers
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News: weather	News: weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Piano and Organ	Weather: music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; 'Musical Time-
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue.	News: Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table'
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News: Mildred W. Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club":	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawsen's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Phon-A-Quest
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"Voice of a City," drama	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Phon-A-Quest
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Talk	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Alice Adams," drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Zeke Manner's Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	'Stage Stars': Interviews	Dramatic sketch	Piano-Organ Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch	Alexander Thiede Orch.;
1:45 "Road of Life"	News: Weather	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	soloist, M. Porter
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Military Talk	Albert May, baritone
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	Alvino Rey, Guitar
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Studio orchestra
3:15 "About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Troubadors	Studio orchestra
3:45 C. Hector's Orch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Manny Landers' Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Songs and Organ	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music, Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Victor Arden's Orch
6:30 News Review	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sports comment
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Alpineers
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Political Talk
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 comedy drama	drama	"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	"Hollywood Playhouse":	New England Town Meet-	"Famous Homes"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley, m. c.; speaker	dramatization; orch.	ing on the Air"; "Wages	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	and National Defense";	Religious Program
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night": dramatic sk	and the Westerners	Speakers	Religious Program
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Allen; Kenny	"Dream Castle," Songs	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Socarras: Flute and orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney":	Guy Lombardo and His	"Classical Album"
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Bob Hannon, tenor	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Folk Music; orch	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00 News: Weather	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Recorded Rome News	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Local Sports
11:30 Music": record-	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Local Sports
11:45 ings	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music

No Reason for Concern About the Future Success of Intercollegiate Football

Attendance Figures Show A Gain Over 1939 Totals

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—There seems to be no reason for concern about the future success of intercollegiate football.

The big losers—like Army, Yale, Kansas, Tulane, Texas Christian, and U. C. L. A.—were the only ones whose attendance for home games slumped badly during the 1940 season, an Associated Press survey revealed today.

Attendance as a whole throughout the United States showed a 2¼ per cent gain over the 1939 figures.

Bad weather, as well as bad teams, accounted for some losses, but the Middle West, which suffered most from rain and cold, showed the biggest gain, an 11 per cent increase. Ohio State, although having lost half its games, reported the largest attendance total in this area, 301,931, an increase of more than 51,000 over 1939. Undefeated Minnesota reported a loss of about 15,000.

Shifting Sites

The shifting sites of some of the traditional games that always attract big crowds accounted for some of these changes. Ohio State, for example, was host to Michigan this year, as well as Pittsburgh and Indiana. Navy was the home team for the great Army-Navy battle, which drew 102,000 at Philadelphia, and its total attendance jumped just that much, while Army suffered a corresponding loss.

Pennsylvania, which played all except one of its games at home and had a very successful season to boot, came in with the year's biggest attendance figure, 407,135 for seven games, compared with 331,000 for six games last season.

With this and increases at Villanova, Boston College, Cornell and others, the eastern attendance total showed a gain of 4 per cent. The far west reported a 2.4 per cent increase to offset losses of 1.5 per cent in the Rocky Mountain area and 1.3 per cent in the south.

330 Home Games

The past season figures are based upon 330 home games for 64 representative schools, which drew a total attendance of 7,597,342. Last year, 69 schools, playing 317 games, had 7,414,966.

Following are the comparative attendance records for 1940 and 1939 with number of home games in parentheses:

	1940		1939	
East				
Pittsburgh	(6)	180,000	(5)	183,000
Fordham	(7)	200,000	(7)	250,000
Penn	(7)	407,135	(6)	331,000
Rutgers	(5)	41,500	(7)	39,000
Princeton	(6)	167,959	(6)	156,000
Yale	(6)	185,000	(6)	232,000
Temple	(5)	95,000	(6)	103,000
Villanova	(6)	117,251	(4)	80,000
Penn. State	(4)	48,000	(4)	49,000
Cornell	(4)	71,800	(4)	54,031
Syracuse	(5)	88,100	(5)	88,000
Colgate	(3)	25,000	(3)	23,000
Navy	(5)	225,000	(5)	107,000
Maryland	(6)	45,000	(4)	25,000
Columbia	(6)	129,000	(5)	110,000
New York Univ.	(7)	85,291	(6)	103,162
Boston College	(9)	153,000	(9)	120,000
Brown	(6)	65,000	(6)	59,000
Harvard	(6)	143,000	(6)	180,000
Army	(5)	159,000	(6)	227,210
Midwest				
Oklahoma	(5)	104,140	(4)	93,004
Iowa State	(4)	51,000	(4)	55,322
Kansas	(4)	29,000	(4)	51,637
Nebraska	(5)	133,000	(4)	120,148
Kansas State	(4)	36,266	(4)	42,343
Missouri	(4)	165,000	(4)	185,000
Notre Dame	(5)	227,000	(43	174,000
Purdue	(3)	71,000	(2)	42,500
Indiana	(3)	45,000	(2)	41,000
Detroit	(6)	83,975	(6)	86,842
Wisconsin	(5)	142,000	(5)	118,632
Ohio State	(5)	301,931	(5)	250,885
Michigan	(5)	297,090	(4)	243,563
Iowa	(4)	106,700	(4)	129,500
Marquette	(3)	23,000	(3)	29,000
Northwestern	(5)	212,000	(5)	185,800
Minnesota	(5)	229,954	(5)	245,000
Illinois	(4)	128,882	(4)	85,304
Rocky Mountain				
Utah	(5)	45,262	(5)	64,722
Denver	(6)	79,711	(7)	83,108
Colorado	(5)	44,082	(3)	37,400
Far West				
U. C. L. A.	(7)	294,777	(8)	401,000
U. S. C.(x)	(6)	305,000	(5)	240,000
Wash. State	(3)	34,413	(3)	38,872
Washington	(5)	129,189	(6)	118,326
Santa Clara	(5)	81,682	(5)	110,000
Oregon	(4)	44,000	(4)	49,500
San Francisco	(7)	101,000	(5)	198,000
Stanford	(6)	211,000	(6)	110,900
California	(7)	305,000	(6)	202,000
South				
Duke	(5)	82,000	(4)	102,000
North Carolina	(5)	119,000	(5)	96,000
Tulane	(6)	184,249	(8)	267,796
Kentucky	(4)	45,679	(5)	50,500
Florida (x)	(3)	40,247	(3)	42,679
N. C. State	(5)	57,000	(4)	51,000
Vanderbilt	(6)	65,000	(6)	61,128
Georgia Tech	(5)	77,000	(6)	118,000
La. State	(7)	140,000	(6)	120,000
Southwest				
Arkansas	(4)	21,459	(4)	25,956
T. C. U.	(4)	33,000	(4)	54,000
Texas	(4)	114,000	(4)	74,500
Rice	(6)	90,000	(6)	87,000
So. Methodist	(5)	52,500	(5)	56,000
Texas A&M	(4)	65,000	(5)	81,000

x—Includes estimated 65,000 for N. D. game Dec. 7.

Minnesota Is Leading Team In Final Poll

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP) — By popular acclaim, Minnesota's Gophers have been chosen 1940's leading football team.

So impressive was Minnesota's feat of winning eight consecutive games, all against major opposition, and taking the Western Conference championship, that it wasn't forgotten in the rush to hail the season-closing feats of such other unbeaten and untied teams as Stanford and Tennessee.

In the season's final Associated Press rankin poll, the Gophers, who had held the lead for three preceding weeks, were named for first place by 65 of the 133 participating experts and received no votes below fourth place. They were placed second by 55 voters, third by eight and fourth by five. Last season, they didn't even rate among the first ten.

Stanford's Pacific Coast champions moved up to second place in the final ranking with 1,125 points, compared with Minnesota's 1,244. Texas A. and M. dropped from second place to sixth after suffering its only defeat of the season at the hands of Texas. Stanford polled 44 first-place votes, but was rated as low as seventh by some experts.

Although Michigan lost to Minnesota by one point, five voters picked the Wolverines for first place, and all regarded them highly enough to earn third place with 914 points. Tennessee and Boston College, both unbeaten and untied and scheduled to meet in the Sugar Bowl New Year's Day, wound up fourth and fifth with 885 and 798 points, respectively.

The Texas Aggies, last season's No. 1 team, received just one first-place vote and 728 points. Following them were Nebraska, Stanford's Rose Bowl rival, seventh with 514 points; Northwestern, eighth with 323; Mississippi State, appearing in the top 10 for the first time, ninth with 233⅛ and Washington, tenth, with 210⅛.

Other teams figuring in the final ballot were Santa Clara, 198⅛; Fordham, 157⅛; Georgetown, 133⅛; Pennsylvania, 87⅛; Cornell, 30⅛; Southern Methodist, 9⅛; Hardin-Simmons, 9; Duke 8, and Lafayette, 4.

The final 1939 ranking was Texas A. and M., Tennessee, Southern California, Cornell, Tulane, Missouri, U. C. L. A., Duke, Iowa, and Duquesne.

Assists Boost Boston Player To Top Place

MONTREAL, Dec. 3 (AP)—The players who score the goals get most of the cheers from hockey fans, but there's no getting around the fact that it's the ones who make the plays who get results in the scoring column.

It may be because scorers are liberal when it comes to handing out assists, but the first four players on this week's scoring list, issued from National Hockey League headquarters, are playmakers rather than goal-getters.

Tied for first place with 12 points apiece are Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers and Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins. One point behind them are Syd Howe of the Detroit Red Wings, last week's leader, and Phil Watson of the Rangers. Hank Goldup of Toronto who flashed to the front in actual scoring last week, is tied for third with two of his teammates, Gordon Drillon and Sylvanus Apps.

The scoring leaders:

Players, Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall, Rangers	5	7	12
Cowley, Boston	3	9	12
Howe, Detroit	4	7	11
Watson, Rangers	3	8	11
Goldup, Toronto	7	3	10
Drillon, Toronto	6	4	10
Apps, Toronto	5	5	10
Allen, Chicago	5	4	9
Wiseman, Boston	5	4	9
Langelle, Toronto	2	7	9
R. Conacher, Boston	5	3	8
Taylor, Toronto	2	6	8
Schriner, Toronto	6	1	7
March, Chicago	3	4	7
N. Metz Toronto	2	5	7

Hank Greenberg May Be Selected Before June 30

DETROIT (AP)—Big Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tiger outfielder voted the most valuable player in the American League last season, may be in the Army and not on the diamond by next summer.

Greenberg has local order No. 621 in Wayne County selective service board No. 23. The board has been ordered to furnish 409 men for service by June 30.

One draft official, who refused to be quoted by name, declared: "Board No. 23 will yield a high percentage of men eligible for general military service because it includes a big percentage of transient single men in the downtown area. But it would appear doubtful that the board could get 400 such single men within the first 600 order numbers. So it seems possible that Mr. Greenberg might be called by next June 30."

Greenberg, a strapping 210-pound bachelor who is six feet four inches tall, was credited with an important role in the success of the pennant winning Detroit club this season.

Afternoon Hockey

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, currently in second place in the National Hockey League, will play the first afternoon game in the club's history against the Montreal Canadiens here on Sunday, Dec. 15.

Manager Adams said he had obtained permission from League President Frank Calder to stage the game at 3 p. m. (EST) rather than at the usual time of 8:30 p. m. so that fans outside the Detroit area can attend.

All-Southern Conference Football Team for 1940

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—Clemson's well-balanced squad won the Southern Conference football championship, but Duke University annexed all-star honors when coaches and sports writers of the area voted berths for four Blue Devils on the loop's 1940 Associated Press honor sports and the title-winning Clemson Tigers two. Richmond and Wake Forest were awarded one position each by the 81 mentors and scribes who balloted on the squad.

North Carolina captured three

Paul Severin, North Carolina's All-America star, and Joe Bialock, Clemson's lanky junior, won the end posts for a second time with Severin leading the ticket to earn the captaincy of the mythical eleven.

Andy Fronczek, rugged blond Richmonder, and True Toe Tony Ruffa, whose field goal almost won the 1939 Rose Bowl game for Duke, were the first tackle choices in a strong field.

Duke's Captain, Alex Winterson, and North Carolina's Bill Faircloth were the guard winners. Bob Barnett of Duke was given the center job over a half dozen standout contenders.

The experts agreed on a versatile backfield composed of Jim Lalanne of North Carolina, Steve Lach of Duke, Tony Gallovich of Wake Forest and Charlie (Tuffy) Timmons of Clemson, leaving in reserve such stellar performers as Richmond's Arthur Jones, Clemson's Chippy Maness, South Carolina's All Grygo and Duke's Jap Davis.

Only five members of the squad are Dixie Natives. Pennsylvania supplies four and the others are from Illinois and New York.

The All-Southern conference selections:

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Severin, North Carolina	End	Darnell, Duke
Bialock, Clemson	End	Jett, Wake Forest
Fronczek, Richmond	Tackle	Kimball, North Carolina
Ruffa, Duke	Tackle	Fritts, Clemson
Winterson, Duke	Guard	Walker, V, M. I.
Faircloth, North Carolina	Guard	Caton, N. C. State
Barnett, Duke	Center	Sharpe, Clemson
Lalanne, North Carolina	Back	Jones, Richmond
Lach, Duke	Back	Grygo, South Carolina
Gallovich, Wake Forest	Back	Maness, Clemson
Timmons, Clemson	Back	Davis, Duke

Back in Baseball —By Pap'

DID SOMEONE SAY BASEBALL ?
GRIMM QUIT HIS RADIO BROADCASTING JOB IN A BIG HURRY FOR THE HUMBLE ROLE OF COACH
Charlie -GRIMM-
—THE FORMER STAR FIRST BASEMAN AND MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO CUBS RETURNS TO HIS OLD TEAM AS ASSISTANT TO MANAGER JIMMY WILSON
!!
STARTING ALL OVER
CHARLIE WILL COACH AT FIRST BASE —HE OUGHT TO FEEL RIGHT AT HOME
PAP'

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The way Charlie Grimm snapped up the chance to return to baseball, even in the humble role of coach of the team he formerly led to National League pennants, only confirms the suspicion that Good Time Charlie loves baseball above all else.

Grimm returns to the Chicago Cubs at the request of the team's new pilot, Jimmy Wilson. It appears a smart move by Wilson, for Grimm was one of the most popular players and managers in the game. There will be plenty of times when Charlie's keen sense of humor will come in handy.

A smart ball player, Grimm did pretty well as manager of the Cubs, winning the pennant in 1932 after taking over the reins in August. He succeeded Rogers Hornsby. The Cubs, under Grimm, won the pennant in 1935. On both occasions, the Cubs bowed to their American League opponents in the World Series.

Grimm continued to manage the Cubs until the middle of the 1938 season when he was replaced by Gabby Hartnett. It was that season that Dizzy Dean came to the Cubs at a fantastic price and then proceeded to bog down. It wasn't Charlie's fault but the incident, no doubt, had something to do with his dismissal.

Since stepping out of the active role in baseball, Grimm had broadcast games in Wrigley Field. His duties kept him close to the sport, but from time to time there were rumors that Charlie was slated to return to the game. The offer from the Cubs was the first legitimate bid tossed in his direction and he grabbed it.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Automatic Umpire

Under the familiar heading of "What will they think of next?" comes news of an automatic umpire. Ray Dumont, the Judge Landis of the semi-pro game, says that a gadget based on the magic eye theory will be put before National Semi-pro Congress directors when they convene at Chicago late in January. If accepted, it will be used during the organization's mid-August tournament at Wichita, Kan.

In some unexplained manner electric eyes will extend upward on each side of home plate, the exact width of the plate. Pitches cutting the corners of the rubber will automatically "break" the ray and cause a signal to flash on the scoreboard, in plain view of everyone in the park.

As no device has as yet been invented to gauge the height of the pitch, the arbiter in blue would not be entirely eliminated. He would still take his position behind the catcher, to judge whether or not the ball passed in the zone between the batter's knees and the lettering on his uniform.

The idea has possibilities, although it is not exactly new. It was suggested to the baseball big boys when the electric eye first came into use a few years ago, but nothing ever developed. Obviously no one wanted any part of such a scheme because of the romance it would remove from the game. Imagine, for instance, the fan without an "ump" to shout at, or a manager minus one of his pet alibis.

Colorful Figure

You can improve certain equipment in the game, such as the ball, gloves, bats, shoes and so forth, and give the fan a better show for his money. To completely take away so vital a cog as the umpire at this late hour, however, would unquestionably be a fatal error. There are times in the heat of mid-summer, when a pair of second division clubs are limping through nine drab innings, that the ump is the most colorful figure on the diamond.

The crowd always gets a "kick" out of the way the arbiter handles the verbal pounding of the players. What paying customer hasn't, at a crucial moment in the game, shouted unkind words at the figure in blue? Yet, they all respect him—or should. He has the toughest job on the field, and often is the difference between a good and bad game.

Dull Enough Now

But why bore a reader by telling him something he already knows?

The only point is, a gaping hole would be left in the national pastime if the ump disappeared from behind the plate. The invention which Dumont is bringing forward may be perfect in every mechanical detail. It may have the accuracy of a Swiss watch. But we hope he loses it en route to Chicago. Baseball already has enough dull moments in its present form.

Come to think of it, the boys in the press box would miss the umps, in more ways than one. Most of them, of course, are nice fellows off the field. But further than that, we would miss Casey Stengel jabbering at them from the dugout. Ditto Jimmy Dykes. We imagine, too, that Stengel, Dykes and most of the other managers would sometimes get lonesome. And there's always the chance that the umps themselves would get lonesome, minus jobs.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 2

At Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho 49, Eastern Washington College 40.
At Palo Alto, Calif.: Stanford 51, Hamline University (St. Paul) 37.
At East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State 48, Kalamazoo (Mich.) College 29.
At Spokane: Gonzaga 48, Lewiston (Idaho) Normal 19.
At Muskogee, Okla.: Connors Agricultural School (Warren, Okla.) 40, Bacone 29.
At Walla Walla: Washington State 42, Whitman 26.
At Philadelphia: Villanova 38, St. Francis (Loretto) 30.
At Cincinnati: Xavier University 57, Kentucky Wesleyan 25.
At Toledo, Ohio: University of Toledo 73, Hillsdale (Mich.) College 43.
At Pittsburg, Kan.: Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers of Weatherford 28, Pittsburg Teachers 29.
At Northfield, Minn.: South Dakota State 30, Carleton 31 (overtime).
At Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.: Wisconsin 39, Ripon 26.

'Ice Follies' In New York Until Dec. 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Outstanding stars, including Bess Ehrhardt, Oscar Johnson, Ed Shipstad, Frick and Frack and Harris Legg, colorful costumes and flowing music, melt into a total effect of rhythm, grace and first-class entertainment at the "Ice Follies," which opened at Madison Square Garden last night. The show will continue there until Dec. 11, giving a total of 10 performances.

The opening night's performance was for the benefit of Musicians Emergency Fund, headed by Mrs. Huntingdon Astor. Ten thousand persons saw the skaters, the box holders included many persons active in social and philanthropic affairs.

Well Received

Fine timing, grace, smoothness and complete co-ordination with the musical score marked the performance. Waltzes, tangos, and other dance tempos were the patterns from which flashing blades traced their phantasy of grace and symmetry. All acts were well received by the audience.

"Moonlight Vision" was the opening scene, and brilliant costumes and clever lighting effects enhanced the beauty of the skating of the full company, Miss Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad then did a lively well-skated tango.

"Join the Navy"

In the "Join the Navy" number, Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes did a pair number to a "swing" waltz that captivated the audience. The McKellen brothers added humor to the number with their skating acrobats.

Miss Ehrhardt turned in a fine performance in her solo "design for skating." She also proved herself a vocalist for she sang her own introduction to her number.

Eight couples did graceful pair skating in the "Old Southland" number to the strains of "Dixie" and "My Old Kentucky Home." As the colonel and his lady, Messrs. Johnson and Shipstad demonstrated that they have lost none of their ability to combine comedy and skating.

Among other features of the program were spectacular leaps on skates by Legg and a clowning act by Heinie Brock.

Frisch Gets Jump Buying 'Stu' Martin

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates began strengthening their club today by purchasing Second Baseman Stuart Martin from the St. Louis Cardinals in a deal which gave the National League a jump on the American League in winter transactions.

Manager Frankie Frisch indicated a move to make his Pirates pennant contenders next season by labeling the 27-year-old Martin as one of the National's best utility players and adding:

"You can't win a pennant without a good utility man."

Back With Frisch

Martin, who beat Frisch out of the latter's infield job with the Cards, rejoined the former "Fordham Flash" again in a straight cash deal. The price was not announced. Martin performed under Frisch three years before Frankie left St. Louis as manager after the 1938 campaign.

The New York Giants, who finished in sixth place—two notches below Pittsburgh—last season, obtained former Cub Manager Gabby Hartnett as a player-coach and Brooklyn signed John Corriden as coach before the American League completed a deal. The Chicago Cubs let out "Red" Corriden along with Manager Hartnett and Coach George Uhle last month.

Major moguls are here for the convention of the minor leagues.

Although "Stu" Martin's batting has not been over impressive, Manager Frisch pointed to his ability to play all infield positions and the fact that he always stays in good condition. He also has played in the outfield in the minors.

Utility Player

Martin, used chiefly at the keystone for the last three years, batted .238 last summer, a decline from his .277 major league average for the four previous campaigns. Martin, who equaled the modern record of 11 assists by a second baseman in 1936, also was used at first and shortstop in his first two summers with St. Louis.

Frisch indicated that young Frankie Gustine would retain his second base job, leaving Martin to plug any infield emergency.

Hartnett played 18 years with the Cubs, the last three as manager after replacing Charley Grimm in midseason of 1938. His addition to the Giant pay roll would not affect the club's present coaches, Manager Bill Terry said, enabling the 40-year-old catching veteran to fill pinch-hitting roles.

Hartnett Record

Hartnett led National catchers in fielding for seven years and he caught 100 or more games per season for 12 years for a league record. Hartnett also holds the major league mark for most consecutive changes (452) by a catcher without an error.

Brooklyn Manager Leo Durocher said Corriden would replace Fred Fitzsimmons as first base coach, leaving Fitzsimmons free to devote full time to pitching. He hurled 16 victories last season.

These deals opened the major league bargaining season at the annual convention of the 44 minor loops in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. Business sessions will get under way tomorrow. Some of the approximately 1,400 delegates of both the minors and the majors were surprised to learn that Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis would make one of his rare public appearances at a convention banquet Thursday night to give a "few observations."

The minors are making plans to demand a voice in selecting the Commissioner. He is now chosen by the major leagues.

Gophers Take Up Permanent Cup Possession

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 3 (AP)—Minnesota has been given permanent possession of the Rockne Memorial award, on their performance through a decade of football ratings by Dr. Frank G. Dickinson of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Dickinson ranked Minnesota the No. 1 team of the nation in his 1940 compilations, which he said would be his last. The Gophers won the honor in 1934 and 1936 and had the best record over the 10 years of the ratings, the Illinois professor said.

Minnesota, the Western Conference champion and No. 1 team of the land in the Associated Press national poll, ranked just ahead of Michigan, which lost to the Gophers 7-6. Southern Methodist was ranked eighth, but Dr. Dickinson said that if the Mustangs lose to Rice Saturday they would drop from the list, with Boston College taking the 11th position and Texas, Nebraska and Northwestern moving up a notch.

The ratings (with rankings determined largely on caliber of opponents played:)

Pos.	Team	W	L	T	Pts.
1.	Minnesota	8	0	0	29.55
2.	Michigan	7	1	0	26.16
3.	Stanford	9	0	0	25.84
4.	Tennessee	10	0	0	25.76
5.	Texas A&M	8	1	0	25.71
6.	Pennsylvania	6	1	1	24.73
7.	Miss. State	9	0	1	24.28
8.	So. Methodist	7	1	1	23.82
9.	Texas	7	2	0	23.53
10.	Nebraska	6	1	0	23.12
11.	Northwestern	6	2	0	22.51

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	9	2	0	37	17	18
Detroit	4	2	4	22	20	12
Chicago	4	4	2	23	23	10
Boston	3	3	3	28	23	9
Rangers	3	4	2	33	31	8
Americans	3	7	1	17	34	7
Canadiens	2	6	2	19	31	6

More Fun for Grid Fans And Players This Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The nation's football players and fans had more fun during the 1940 season than they did the year before . . . there was more scoring . . . and there's no denying the fact that touchdowns are what make the fans whoop and the players grin.

The increase is revealed in the 19th annual Associated Press survey of gridiron scoring statistics, which also shows some surprising variations in the average number of points a game in the six major sectors of the football map.

Averaged 13.38 Points

Taken as a whole, the 269 teams covered in the survey averaged 13.38 points a game. That's a notable jump from last season's average of 13.06 and is getting up toward the 13.53 average of the 1938 season. Two years ago, the scoring average was the highest since the banner year of 1931.

In contrast to this increase, the average total points for each team throughout the season showed a decline from 112.98 last year and 114.36 in 1938 to 110.71 during the past season. Apparently the teams generally played fewer games and got more action into them.

Another sharp contrast separates the sections, three of them showing big increases and the other three showing equally large declines. And the trends were general within the districts. While each had teams that stood out because of exceptional power and an equally excetional lack of it, there weren't enough to overbalance the rest.

Free-Scoring Southwest

The Southwest, long noted for its free-scoring games, again returned to the top of the list, with the South and Middle West not far behind. The Rocky Mountain district, 1939 scoring leader, dropped to the bottom of the list in 1940, with the East and Pacific Coast sectors also producing fewer scores.

The nine teams considered in the Southwest played 85 games and scored 1,354 points. That gave them an average of 150.44 points a team and 15.93 points a game. A year ago, the same district had the highest team average, 129.60, but it figured out to 13.36 points a game as compared with 13.61 for the mountain teams. During the past season, the 12 teams of the Big Seven and Rocky Mountain conferences averaged only 93.17 points apiece and 11.18 points a game.

The South, paced by the mighty Tennessee outfit which piled up 319 points in winning its 10 games, averaged 15.38 points a game and 143 points each for 37 teams. In the Midwest, 54 teams averaged 14.94 points a game, jumping from 12.47 in 1939.

The 1940 records:

	T.	Gms.	Pts.	T.A	G.A.
Nation	269	2,225	29,781	110.71	13.38
Southwest	9	85	1,354	150.44	15.93
South	37	344	5,291	143.0	15.38
Midwest	54	461	6,886	127.52	14.94
East	142	1,101	13,533	95.30	12.29
Far West	15	114	1,509	100.6	11.93
Rocky Mount.	12	100	1,118	93.17	11.18

Stanford, Washington, U. S. C., Oregon Impressive on Coast

Pacific Coast Conference
(Final Standing)

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Stanford	7	0	0	141	66
Washington	6	1	0	134	35
Oregon State	3	3	1	61	80
California	3	4	0	75	98
Southern California	2	3	2	69	71
Oregon	2	4	1	50	56
Washington State	1	4	2	78	140
U. C. L. A.	1	6	6	77	149

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — The 1940 Pacific Coast Conference season is now history. Undefeated Stanford will play in the Rose Bowl and U. S. C. has a post-season game to play with Notre Dame. But the rest of the Conference teams can put away their togs until 1941.

Out of the welter of concluding "big games," Stanford, Washington, Oregon, and U. S. C. scored impressive victories. Stanford took possession of the Bay Area championships with a 13-7 win over California; Washington scored four touchdowns in the final quarter to defeat Washington State 33-9; Oregon surprised with a 20-0 win over Oregon State; and U. S. C. gained the Los Angeles crown from U. C. L. A., 28-12.

The final Conference standings are almost a reversal from 1939. Three of last year's second division teams are now in the top half, with only Oregon State, again in third place, remaining up front. Stanford, the team that failed to win one Conference game in 1939, won them all this year to lead the race; Washington, the fifth-place team of last year, moved into second; and seventh-place California advanced to the fourth position.

Southern California and U. C. L. A., teams that were undefeated in Conference play last season, had nine losses registered against Los Angeles this year.

Despite the change in standings, the relative strength of northern and southern divisions remained exactly even. Sixteen games were played between the four north and four south teams, each district winning seven, with two tied. The 16 "north-south" games played in 1939 produced exactly the same results.

The strong two-year showing of the northern teams, Washington, Washington State, Oregon, and Oregon State ended the previous domination of U. S. C., U. C. L. A., Stanford, and California. Over the two seasons, Oregon State led the north with four wins, two losses, and two ties in north-south competition. U. S. C., with four wins, one loss, and three ties, paced the south.

Although Stanford led in points scored, the Washington Huskies had the best defensive record, allowing only 35 points to opponents in seven games. Stanford scored 20 of these, W. S. C. 9, and California six.

In the game for the Oregon State championship, Oregon showed a consistent offense for the first time this season. Len Isberg scored two first-half touchdowns to lead the Webfoots to victory.

The Washington State championship at Seattle saw a game full of all types of play. By virtue of an aged sleeper play, and a blocked punt in the end zone, the Cougars held a 9-6 lead over the Huskies at the start of the fourth quarter.

But in the next eight minutes Washington scored four touchdowns, including an 87-yard kickoff return by light-footed Ernie Steele, who had previously returned a punt 83 yards to score in the first quarter. Even the slow Husky center, All-America Rudy Mucha, made one touchdown in the melee, a pass interception.

Kerr Announces 16 Players On Eastern Squad

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Andy Kerr, coach at Colgate and partner with Minnesota's Bernie Bierman in coaching the eastern team in the Shrine East-West game at San Francisco, announced yesterday that 16 "eastern" players already had accepted invitations to play in the New Year's Day charity classic.

They are:

Ends — Frutig, Michigan, and Johnson, Minnesota; tackles—Ruffa, Duke, Enich, Iowa, and Drahos, Cornell; guards—O'Boyle, Tulane, Conti, Cornell, Lokanc, Northwestern, and Gahm, Indiana; backs—Harmon and Evashevski, Michigan; Reagan, Penn, Hahnenstein, Northwestern, Paffrath, Minnesota, Muha, Carnegie Tech, and Kracum, Pitt.

Kerr said six or seven other players would be named, with Dave Allerdice of Princeton among those under consideration.

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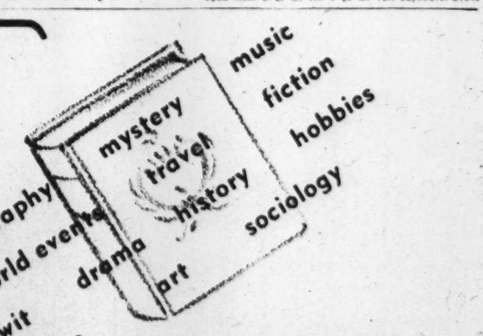

Book shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are well-nigh irresistible these days. Their shelves are filled with all the new publications to cherish for your own, and to give to friends.

The Home Forum

The Fire in the Stone

IT WAS AN afternoon to make you glad that you weren't in a concentration camp. Clouds slashed at the earth with a cold rain, which would be sleet on the Range, and the wind tore the last leaves from the big maples in Nicholas's lawn. The change woke us from a long drowse of Indian Summer. I had forgotten the calendar in those days of such sunny amplitude and with such a lightness to the air that a mile of atmosphere could be piled on a butterfly's back without inconvenience. A shift of wind and we were back in reality, the sort of reality that sends city people to their extraordinary dens with the resignation of mine-donkeys. But for the grace of Nicholas and Hannah, I would have been with that herd. Instead I was sitting, utterly content, before a broad hearth-fire of birch logs I had helped to cut. Hannah was mending and producing forgotten aspects of life in Evergreen in a desultory sort of talk. Aunt Abby, the venerable tortoise-shell cat, sat aloof, congratulating her felininity, I suppose, that she was not as other cats were, to say nothing of the human race.

* * *

"I have a bushel of them," Hannah said with her nearest approach to self-satisfaction which seems not so dissimilar to purring. "I pick them out of his scrap-basket. Some of them are so pretty it would be wicked to burn them with the trash. He thinks I'm no judge of poetry, but I know what I know, and that's when he puts down the words I've always wanted to say. It makes him so provoked."

"At your saving them?" I inquired.

"Don't ask me that," Hannah said with almost a chuckle. "If he really didn't want me to save them from waste, he could tear them up, couldn't he? He's beyond me at times, that man, and I couldn't put up with him if he wasn't. He'd be no better than another Mr. Scratcher, and he tires me out more in an hour than doing a day's work."

"I didn't know Nicholas could get provoked," I remarked. "Not at you, anyway. Of course, I know how lying and dishonesty and cruelty and hypocrisy make him angry."

* * *

"That man's heart is a regiment of soldiers," Hannah remarked with energy. "He's peaceful on the surface, and he thinks you can fight better with ridicule than with a gun. Only last night he was saying he wished he was Charlie Chaplin and he'd make a picture about politicians, the silly, thieving, promise-all-and-give-nothing kind which are more dangerous to democracy than any outside enemy. He said he'd make it so funny that nobody would be able to look at or listen to a politician like that ever again without bursting into laughter. Why, only this morning I emptied his scrap-basket and saved one which'll bear me out." She began digging around in her bag, a capacious receptacle which Nicholas calls Djinny, feminine for Djinn, because it can produce anything that's wanted. She handed me the piece of paper, saying: "You read it."

The little sheet held only eight lines with a title *The Fire in the Stone* crossed out as unsuitable. I read:

When the too patient stone is struck
By harsher-purposed steel,
A hidden fire leaps from the rock;
So does a good man feel

At outrage on the trusting heart,
And from his gentle eyes
Wrath, like a kindling flame, will dart,
To tyranny's surprise.

"I see why he threw it away and why you salvaged it," I said. "I might paraphrase Pope, rather lamely. To keep is talent, to discard—genius. I wonder what instigated it."

"There he is now. Wet as a duck, no doubt," Hannah said and went out into the kitchen.

Nicholas came in shortly and stood before the fire. Either because of the poem or his pose, I fancied a slightly militant air about him, though this might have been merely the result of declining to change his shoes at Hannah's demand.

"Want a laugh?" he asked and held out a paper-bound book. I took it and read VOTE-GETTERS' MANUAL. *For Party Members Only.* "Don't ask me how I got it—or which Party." Nicholas went on with that sound of good humor in his voice which is a reflection of some inner merriment. "Turn to Page 187."

The book was apparently a confidential guide to political managers seeking ballot-control and Page 187 ran as follows:

Evergreen, north central section of Phoebus County, pop. of hamlet, 29 m., 33 f., 49 c.; of adjacent countryside, 31 m., 27 f., 40 c. Total voters (1940) 120. Natural resources: forest and farm products. Families of moderate wealth: Durritt, Sorley, Prosper, Pilgrim, Scratcher. Transportation: difficult in winter. Cannot counsel expensive attention except in close elections. Influential prospects arranged in order of local importance.

Senator Abel K. Durritt, Republican.
Nicholas Pumble, postmaster. (cf note)
Bert Sorley, merchant, Republican.
Harvey Scratcher, J. P., Democrat (New Deal)
Bessie Scratcher, wife of above, variable.
Duryea Tanner, owner, editor, *Evergreen Recorder.*
Franic Pilgrim, real est., Republican.
Edward Gouger, innkeeper, no affiliation.
Christopher Merriman, storekeeper, no affiliation.
Hiram Milledge, farmer, Independent.
Serena Grauen, schoolteacher, librarian, was New Deal.
Milton Skyly, prospector, Independent.
Merial Tanner, miller, Democrat.
Ezra Lockwood, pastor, Socialist.

NB. Mr. Pumble is the stumbling-block and main reason for the discouraging situation in party politics in this community. He has stated his affiliations as follows: "Born Republican, Democrat through adolescence, college Socialist (one year) now independent-democrat with small d as in dog." This postmaster pleases to go around the constituency giving a totally erroneous conception of our great political machine. He asks numerous questions, thus confusing our late supporters. He almost persuaded our precinct captain to print, as a letterhead, a motto in Latin reading *Nothing Succeeds Like Corruption.* Fortunately, the mistake was discovered in time. In a schoolhouse debate, he forced one of our untrained workers to admit that he would sell his grandmother for a vote. This worker has been transferred. Mr. Pumble has been offered remunerative positions elsewhere, through our able and distinguished Senator Durritt, but with no success. The removal of this man from Evergreen Township appears necessary before this small but vocal (and therefore dangerous) community swings back into Party line.

* * *

I finished reading and looked with fresh admiration at my friend. "So you harp on honesty and sincerity as if they had never been incorporated in a single platform," I remarked. "So you go around the township being Socratic."

"I am merely trying to bring politics into the home," Nicholas said with a twinkle. "The hearth was the first state-house. My whole story is that we deserve the politicians we get. A good housewife would never permit cobwebs, rats, dirt in dark corners. Why should the nation?"

"You should've entitled your latest poem *The Fire In the Poet.*"

He smiled. "Has Hannah been rummaging again?"

"Have you perfected it in another version?" I asked.

He shook his head. "Poets shouldn't talk about themselves. Let the verse show. Let all the strength go into the lines. But it does irk me when people take it for granted that poets must necessarily be mild and rather spineless creatures. I like to think of a poet as a man vastly persuaded that he was set down here by his Creator for cause and that thanks to the divine patronage he, if true to himself *and* his Creator, is an overmatch for all antagonists. And I mean antagonists. Nothing so crude as the ordinary meaning of the word, poor young fellows with bombs and bayonets who'd be only too pleased to go fishing with you if they didn't have a previous engagement they can't break without being shot. I mean antagonists nearer home. At the moment, the political Pecksniffs who pretend to a morality they have no intention of letting interfere with their interests."

* * *

"But what have you been doing that arouses them so?" I asked.

"Talking. Telling my family, for all these good people are as family to me, that we don't want a *Gestapo* here even in the form of mild ballot-pressure. Then the pressure of a more remunerative job is applied to me and they are surprised that such a man has a backbone. Hence my poem."

"Of course, I'm not surprised, Nicholas," I said.

"Thanks," he acknowledged my compliment. "But some of those who have known me longest are. Every man must find the place where he is inflexible, from which he cannot retreat. Hence the sparks, the fire, when the enemy assails. A poet should be not less but more adamant than others. A poet is one who, by some divine privilege, has felt and seen the truth and is free to speak it. Therefore most certainly he is not free to lie, nor remain dumb when he can correct the lying of others. That's all there is to it. I dislike to admit even to you that it has taken the fall of Europe to interest me in politics."

"But please stay poet, Nicholas," I said.

He laughed. "As well beseech me to stay Aryan." Then: "There's so much to stay."

I knew he was no longer speaking to me. By some strange alchemy of emotion, the somber afternoon and this new light on the inner Nicholas had given me a sense of richer well-being than before. The south-slanting rain had ended a season. Henceforth it would be hearth-fire instead of the sun's, and Brahms' songs on the victrola instead of the birds'. So much that only yesterday I should have longed to keep was now given to the frost. But, in my heart, time was one more summer deep, and Nicholas one revelation dearer.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Factory Chimneys

Factory chimneys now belch forth
Smoke which eddies in the north
Wind aloft and spitting snow;
Flocks of snowbirds rise and go
Into sanctuary there,
Settled in the heated air,
Crowded on the roof and thick
In the lee and warmth of brick.

Men that toil within the wall
That their homes be warm are all
Unaware they also give
Warmth by which these too may live.

KEITH THOMAS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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CS-1

This Is Why Poetry Came First

THE PRIOR DEVELOPMENT of poetry over prose may . . . be explained by other circumstances in tribal life than reverence for that medium which provided so mysterious an emotional outlet. No matter how much one may wish to remember prose, it is scarcely possible to do so, for prose does not, as poetry does, assist the memory. Hence, if prose is to be preserved, it must invariably be set down in writing. On the other hand, recurring rhythm of poetry stimulates the memory, and if rhyme or alliteration be added, the stimulus is increased. Of fundamental importance, too, is the lyric element, introducing, as it does in most forms of poetry which are intended to be sung, repetitions of words, lines, or entire stanzas. On the whole, poetry, because of its technique, as described above, and its ability to arouse and sustain the imagination, imprints itself permanently upon the memory as prose does not. We may remember our general reactions to a prose composition, but prose usually employs more words to produce its effect than does poetry, and its lack of such poetic devices as marked rhythm, rime, and alliteration makes it impossible for the memory to retain the exact words in which the thought or emotion has been expressed. Consequently tribes which did not know writing could not retain in their memory either a story or an emotional impression, except through the medium of poetry.—From "Ideas and Forms in English and American Literature," edited by HOMER A. WATT and JAMES B. MUNN. (Copyright, 1925, Scott, Foresman and Company.)

Sixteen Lines on the Moon In North Wales

See the moon as white as wax
Climb the sky behind the hill,
Rising up the sapphire dome,
Draining color from the blue.
Little stars fade out of sight,
All around her pales the sky;
Shadows on the ashy lawn
Deepen in solidity.
All the windows to the east
Shine with silver-painted panes
And the yews against the house,
Black as velvet, stand serene.
Not a breath to stir the grass,
Not a cloud to wreathe the moon.
Down the mountain-side, unseen,
Singing falls the narrow stream.

JOYCE GRENFELL

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF A FRENCH TOILE DE JOUY

HERE IS A detail from a length of printed cotton made in France around 1789. During that period in the history of French decorative arts, the use of printed cottons in household accessories and personal dress was widespread. Designers were inspired by cloths or "palampores," which the French called "Indiennes," that had been imported from the Far East. While these Oriental pieces were imitated at first, eventually the French designers originated patterns of their own. The most beautiful cottons were manufactured at Jouy, near Versailles.

In an article entitled, "Improve Your Time" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 230), Mrs. Eddy makes this opening statement: "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." She does not say that success depends upon political or social prestige, or upon personality, but upon the persistent improvement of moments. The word "improvement" arrests the attention. It implies progress toward perfection and includes the steady employment of one's time along constructive lines, in order to gain proficiency for employment in the economic world.

The Indian calicoes were generally decorated with a blossoming tree-of-life. The French favored sprays of flowers, garlands, birds and animals; sometimes they depicted scenes of historical or humorous interest. In this cotton, the motives are divided by great scrolls of acanthus upon which stand squirrels and monkeys. Pastoral episodes spread gracefully over the spaces, and circular medallions are placed at intervals. The medallions represent the obverse and reverse of a medal which was made in 1782 by Dupré, at the order of Benjamin Franklin, to celebrate the victory at Yorktown. One side of the medal shows the head of George Washington. It may be discerned in this reproduction in the lower right-hand corner.

D. A.

Réussir à trouver une Place

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE ENSEIGNE que le royaume de Dieu est au-dedans de nous, toujours accessible à ceux qui le cherchent sincèrement. Quand, par exemple, un homme en quête de travail refuse d'admettre la suggestion qu'il est difficile de trouver une bonne place; quand il se rend compte que le plan de Dieu pour Ses enfants est le bien infini — il ouvre une porte qui donne accès aux occasions favorables.

Si le chercheur comprend en outre qu'il est déjà au service de Dieu, que sa tâche importante consiste à exprimer la nature divine, il commence à cultiver les qualités spirituelles. Tout employeur sait qu'une entreprise prospère implique nécessairement certaines qualités qui en sont pour ainsi dire des parties intégrantes. Aussi demande-t-il chez ceux qui sollicitent un emploi l'exactitude, la conscience, l'honnêteté, la promptitude, le discernement, la ponctualité, une tenue correcte, l'ordre, l'amabilité, la bonne volonté, la capacité. Si l'on cultive ces qualités, elles seront tôt ou tard remarquées, et l'on peut prévoir qu'elles fixeront le choix de l'employeur pour qui leur importance est grande.

Se décourager, se déprimer, céder peut-être à la crainte tandis qu'on cherche du travail — cette attitude indique un manque de lumières spirituelles et la nécessité de les obtenir. L'étude sincère et systématique de la Science Chrétienne révèle des vérités spirituelles permettant de prouver dans la pratique ces paroles de Jésus (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous exhorte elle aussi à nous confier en Dieu, dans le bien. Celui qui cherche un emploi devrait comprendre que le Père ne donne pas à Son enfant une pierre au lieu de pain. Il devrait compter sur le pouvoir de la loi divine, qui peut toujours fournir les choses nécessaires.

En outre, le disciple doit s'efforcer de mériter qu'on l'emploie. Il lui faut non seulement cultiver le bien en pensée, mais l'exprimer d'une manière active dans son travail. Cela nécessitera peut-être beaucoup de persévérance et d'assiduité, mais ces efforts augmenteront la valeur de ses services. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (p. 14), Mrs. Eddy cite ces vers qu'elle propose pour devise aux Scientistes Chrétiens:

"Non pas la grandeur d'un César,
Souillé de sang:
Ma grandeur sera d'être bon."

Puis elle ajoute: "Les seuls véritables succès dont puisse jouir un chrétien — les seuls succès que j'aie jamais obtenus — ont été réalisés sur cette base solide."

A la page 230 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, par Mrs. Eddy, se trouve un article intitulé: "Mettez votre Temps à profit," qui débute par cette remarque: "Le succès dans la vie dépend de l'effort soutenu, du bon emploi des instants plus que de toute autre chose en particulier." L'auteur ne dit pas que le succès dépende du prestige politique ou mondain, ou peut-être de la personnalité; elle l'attribue à la persévérance dans le bon emploi des instants. Le mot *improvement*, dont se sert Mrs. Eddy, suggère mieux que son équivalent français la notion de progrès, d'acheminement à la perfection; il implique du reste aussi la mise à profit du temps, l'activité constructive par laquelle on se prépare à rendre des services dans le monde des affaires.

Au lieu de vouloir gagner de l'argent sans beaucoup de peine, celui qui cherche une place devrait être prêt à travailler là où il pourra le mieux servir l'humanité. Au lieu de déplorer le manque de perspectives favorables, qu'il se mette à la hauteur des occasions. Au lieu d'une recherche livrée au hasard ou de démarches fébriles, qu'il ait recours à la prière, désirant être conduit là où il rendra les meilleurs services, pour la gloire de Dieu. Au lieu de croire que d'invincibles obstacles l'empêchent d'atteindre au bien, qu'il affirme le pouvoir exclusif et la présence de Dieu, Dispensateur de tous les biens. Au lieu de se livrer à l'oisiveté, à la critique destructive, aux vaines conjectures, au ressentiment, à la pitié égotiste, qu'il se réveille et qu'il fasse avec reconnaissance tout ce que la sagesse lui conseille; qu'heure après heure, il s'efforce sincèrement d'augmenter ses aptitudes, ses qualités; qu'il se consacre à des œuvres utiles, dont bénéficiera le genre humain.

Travailler ainsi de bon cœur, comprendre que l'activité est universelle, cela nous place sous l'empire de la loi de Dieu, du Principe divin; or cette loi décide que l'offre et la demande doivent correspondre, que leur action s'accorde toujours. Une personne qui malgré ses efforts, n'avait pas trouvé de place, offrit d'aider bénévolement son amie qui montait un nouveau magasin. Pendant plusieurs jours, elle travailla pour cette amie avec beaucoup de zèle. Le premier client qui entra dans le magasin dit avoir besoin d'une employée de bureau, et la personne qui s'était montrée si dévouée obtint cette place. Il fut donc prouvé une fois de plus que l'Amour divin, opérant par la loi spirituelle, est toujours proche pour aider ceux qui servent Dieu avec amour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Success in Finding Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE TEACHES that the kingdom of God is within, forever available to all who earnestly seek it. When, for instance, one who is seeking employment refuses to agree with the suggestion that good positions are hard to get, and realizes that God's purpose for all His children is infinite good, he is opening the door of opportunity for himself.

When the seeker further realizes that he is already employed by God in the important business of expressing His divine nature, he will begin to cultivate spiritual qualities. Every employer knows that good qualities are an integral part of good business. He seeks therefore, in an applicant, accuracy, dependability, honesty, alertness, understanding, punctuality, neatness, orderliness, amiability, willingness, and capability. If these qualities are cultivated by an individual, they will bring him to the notice of those employers who are in need of such qualities.

When one seeking employment becomes discouraged and dejected, and perhaps fearful, he is in need of spiritual enlightenment. A sincere and systematic study of Christian Science reveals spiritual truths which will enable him to make practical Jesus' words (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, reiterated the admonition to trust in God, good. The seeker must understand that the Father will not give His child a stone when he asks for bread. He must have faith in the power of God's law to provide whatever is needed.

The seeker's next effort should be to make himself worthy of employment. Goodness not only must be cultivated in his thinking, but must have active expression in his work. The endeavor to do one's work well may take study and practice, but this effort will make him a more valuable worker. Mrs. Eddy suggests a motto for Christian Scientists in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, in these words (p. 14):

"'Great not like Caesar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good.'"

Then she adds, "The only genuine success possible for any Christian—and the only success I have ever achieved—has been accomplished on this solid basis."

In an article entitled, "Improve Your Time" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 230), Mrs. Eddy makes this opening statement: "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." She does not say that success depends upon political or social prestige, or upon personality, but upon the persistent improvement of moments. The word "improvement" arrests the attention. It implies progress toward perfection and includes the steady employment of one's time along constructive lines, in order to gain proficiency for employment in the economic world.

Instead of looking for an easy way to make money, let the seeker for employment be willing to work wherever he can best serve mankind. Instead of deploring a lack of opportunity, let him make himself worthy of it. Instead of searching aimlessly for work, or rushing about fearfully, let him pray to be directed to the place where he can best be used to glorify God. Instead of believing that an irresistible evil prohibits him from attaining good, let him affirm that God, the Giver of all good, is the only power and presence. Instead of employing his time in idleness, destructive criticism, vain conjectures, resentment, and self-pity, let him awake and gratefully take every step which wisdom directs, employing every moment in the sincere, persistent effort to improve his own ability and worthiness, and in doing those things that are profitable and for the good of the world.

This sense of willing, universal activity brings the seeker under God's law, the law of divine Principle, which determines that supply and demand shall be coincident and always coactive. A woman who had sought in vain for employment, offered gratuitous help to a friend who was opening a shop. She worked hard for several days on her friend's behalf. The very first customer spoke of his need for office help, and the unselfish worker was offered the position. Thus, once again, the fact was proved that divine Love, operating through spiritual law, is ever at hand to meet the need of those who lovingly serve God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

All Irish Magic

YEARS AGO when I was a boy on a Wisconsin farm, seven miles from the nearest small town, there used to come once or twice a year a joy-bringing troubadour who was known to the countryside as "the Irish Peddler."

What a blessing Johnnie McGinley was to the people of the backwoods! If you saw him on the road, you would have noticed the two heavy packs he carried. In them were Irish laces, thread, pins and needles, buttons, soaps and perfumes, odds and ends of dress goods—you wondered how so many things could possibly be packed into such small space.

But, looking at him, you might miss seeing the Irish magic he carried with him wherever he went. That was at the heart of him. Laughter was hidden there that bubbled out in songs and stories and jokes. How everybody laughed when he was about. And the farmers used to beg him to stay the night. All homes were open to him. He brought color into them, and adventure, and dreams. It was a great world from which he came.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DRIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1940

Back to Days of the Famous Stanley Brothers

Auction of household effects of Freelan O. brings memories of the steam automobile.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beneath the unfeeling blows of an auctioneer's hammer, the final chapter in an American saga of ingenuity, enterprise and success was written today in a Newton mansion. The elaborate, rare, costly furnishings of the late Freelan O. Stanley, known, for, among other things, the steam automobile that bore his name, were put on the block to wind up the estate.

By tomorrow afternoon the Ming vase, the Jade bottle, the Sheraton dressing stand, the canary yellow Staffordshire luncheon set, the Kermanshah rug, the carved lacquer cabinet, the Hepplewhite chairs—all the material bric-a-brac of a family with taste, and money, will be moved to other homes of taste, and money.

Nothing will be lost; it is simply a change in distribution. It isn't even sad. There are only a few heirs, nieces and nephews, already supplied with such household wares. Mr. Stanley left no will, so proceeds will be divided according to law.

But as Auctioneer St. Clair E. Hale stands on the grand staircase and holds aloft and suavely describes one item after another and knocks it down for prices that could hardly be described as songs, you wander about the house catching a glimpse here and there of a remarkable character, a man whose career contains considerable inspriation for young folks of today, for Freelan Stanley never got a job; he made them.

Prowling Around

Sometimes you can glimpse a family best by prowling around an attic, or in seldom occupied third-floor rooms, where, as it gains in opulence, the family usually shoves the furniture that was its best, or which it wants to keep for sentimental reasons.

On a bird's-eye maple dresser that is still elegant and once was fashionable you see a well composed, expertly produced photograph of two young women. They are holding farm tools and posing as happy farmerettes.

The picture was framed by a Park Street firm long since vanished, so you can't tell whether it was a family photograph taken by Mr. Stanley's twin brother, Francis, or merely a commercial production of the '80's; however, an obliging nephew fills in an early chapter of the Stanleys for you.

There was a strong affection between the two boys, born in Kingfield, Maine, in 1849. They went through Hebron Academy and Bowdoin College. Both became teachers; but within a few years Francis found that his artistry in crayon portraiture made him quite in demand. So in 1874 he opened a shop in Lewiston, Maine, and prospered.

About that time he experimented with photography and early in the '80's perfected an emulsion for the coating of dry plates. Other photographers liked the plates and Francis built up a business selling them.

It was at this point that the complementary genius of Freelan came into play. The plates, as Francis and other manufacturers made them, were coated by hand, a slow process. Freelan invented a process for making them by machine and in mass, and quickly.

Cut the Price

The Stanleys cut the price and became the sensation of the amateur camera fans of the day. In 1890 they were thriving so greatly that they moved from Lewiston to a big new plant down where Newton meets Watertown by the Charles.

By 1900 they were just about "tops" in the business, being cheaper, and some thought better, than their competitors. It was about this period, you note by poking among the receipted bills in the library, that items like "Yuan Vase, stand and cover, $1,250" began to appear in the monthly invoices. Mrs. Stanley, she was a Mechanic Falls, Maine, girl, was doing some experimenting of her own, you gather.

But, still, there were other uses for their profits. In 1897 Francis had begun experimenting with steam automobiles. Pretty soon the two brothers were almost crowding their dry plate business out of the concrete factory with parts for their car, a marvelously efficient, carefully designed, skillfully made car.

Here, again, Freelan came through. He figured out what must have been just about the infant industry's first production line; for in 1899 he undertook to turn out 100 completed cars.

Before these could all be completed, however, a rich New York concern, headed by John Brisbane Walker, editor of Cosmopolitan, bought out their stock of parts and their patents. That's about the time you see a bill in the pile for an "Ancient Chinese Jade Bottle, $1,050."

But the New York venture didn't pan out. In 1902 the brothers bought back their patents.

In 1905 they sold their photographic patents to Eastman Kodak for a reported $1,000,000 cash.

In 1906 they took their car to Ormond Beach, Fla., and ran it a mile in 28 1/5 seconds, the fastest by far up to that time.

The next few years were prosperous, very much so. In 1914, Freelan built this house in Newton.

There are lots of invoices for this period, a turkish rug even for a door mat.

"What am I bid for this Dresden tea service?" you hear dimly from the hall.

You wander out to the garage, and, suddenly, are confronted with another facet of the Stanleys. For here is a fully equipped woodworking shop. You meet a kindly Scottish gardener who modestly declines to tell you his name, but confides he worked for Mr. Stanley many years.

He shows you a violin, and proudly tells you that the Stanley Brothers, after they sold out their steam auto patents to a Chicago syndicate in 1917, experimented with reproducing the Stradivarius tone in violins.

They had a Strad for a model, and the Scottish gardener shows you the wooden forms, and they tried various kinds of wood. Francis, as usual, led the way in working for tone, and Freelan considered ways of mass production.

The gardener tells you that several of the violins are used today by symphony virtuosi, and that a nephew is engaged in the business of making them.

You see some pencil marks by the door.

"Mr. Stanley liked to measure his little grand nieces and nephews," he tells you; "also friends that dropped in. He'd guess their height. See, here's his own, 'F. O. S. 5:10½.'"

There is a comfortable-looking, battered old roll-top desk, and a solid swivel chair with its cane seat snugly broken down. "Mr. Stanley liked to sit aroon' here wi' friends who could fiddle a little."

"What would he think of this sale?" you ask.

"Oh, he was one of those Maine Yankees, you know—worse than a Scot. He'd complain o' bargains, but enjoy them as much as anybody."

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at Auction Sale at the Freelan O. Stanley Home

1. A French cabinet filled with rare bric-a-brac at the Stanley home, 337 Waverly Avenue, Newton.
2. "What am I bid?" asks St. Clair E. Hale, auctioneer. He is standing beside a carved lacquer cabinet, which cost the Stanleys $750 long, long ago.
3. A rare 16th century Ming vase being auctioned.
4. Exterior of the Stanley home, built in 1914.
5. One of Mr. Stanley's violins, made by him in efforts to duplicate the Stradivarius tone.
6. A Yuan vase, valued at $1,250.

Who Said Women Can't Climb Mountains?

Women are perfectly capable of climbing mountain peaks—even those snowy pinnacles in Alaska.

The authority for that statement is none other than Mrs. Bradford Washburn, wife of a climber well known for his daring explorations of lonely and treacherous mountain tops.

Mrs. Washburn knows whereof she speaks, because she has done it herself. Only this summer, on what she described today as a rather belated honeymoon, she climbed to the top of Mt. Bertha in the Fairweather Range in Alaska—her first ascent of any peak. She was the first woman ever to attain the summit of this mountain, and the first woman to climb any of the Alaskan peaks for 30 years.

However, she hastened to correct the impression that she was the first and only member of her sex to challenge the wind-blown mountains in that country. There was someone else a long time ago—another woman—who really should have the credit, Mrs. Washburn explained.

She's like that, too—quiet and unassuming, this tiny, blonde bride of Mr. Washburn. "Yes, any girl can do it," she asserted, "provided she has the right leadership and a certain amount of physical strength and courage."

Mustn't Mind Danger

In other words, she mustn't mind a little thing like dangling on the end of a rope over a gaping precipice, or maintaining a hazardous foothold while she looks down thousands of feet over the mountainside.

Essentially, Mrs. Washburn believes, it all depends on efficient leadership and right preparation. Many unforeseen emergencies may arise. A good leader must be able, not perhaps to foresee them all, but to be prepared against them.

The temperature on this Alaskan peak, which she climbed in company with her husband and six other men last July, was milder then than it is on Boston streets today, she stated. It was 60 degrees in the sun in the daytime, and "we wore only cotton khaki pants, with flannel or cotton shirts, and sometimes we even wore shorts."

Cold at Night

Of course, at night the temperature would drop down around 20 degrees, she admitted, but even when they reached the summit, Mrs. Washburn said, the temperature on the top was fairly mild.

For six days, the party of climbers camped on a bleak shoulder of Mt. Bertha, waiting for a clear day to finish the 18,182-foot ascent. Finally that day came. Luckily, too, for they were running short of food. At 5:45 on the morning of July 30, the five set out for the top. "We climbed all day," Mrs. Washburn related, "and came back in the pitch dark with the aid of a flashlight."

The sight from the top of one of these mountains is unforgettable, according to Mrs. Washburn. A relief map of chalk white peaks, with the intense blue of winding rivers cutting through the valleys.

Mr. Washburn will tell the story of this thrilling adventure tonight in his moving picture, "The Conquest of Mt. Bertha," in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., under the auspices of the Smith College Club.

Benson Studio, Worcester

Mrs. Bradford Washburn

Her husband will show his motion picture, "The Conquest of Mt. Bertha" at the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. tonight.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, temperature along the coast 5 to 10 above zero and zero to 5 in suburbs west of Boston; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, rising temperature; moderate northerly winds, becoming southwesterly Wednesday.

Maine: Fair, much colder tonight, minimum temperature 15 to 20 below zero in the interior and 5 below to zero along the coast; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and rising temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Fair and much colder tonight, minimum temperature 10 to 5 below zero; Wednesday cloudy, snow in the north portion in the afternoon, rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair, much colder tonight, minimum 5 below to zero in the interior, 5 to 10 above zero along the coast; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, rising temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	-8	-8	New York	28	25
Denver	37	31	Norfolk	38	36
Kansas City	16	16	Philadelphia	27	26
Los Angeles	70	55	St. Louis	12	11
Miami	67	67	San Francisco	46	42
Minneapolis	-19	-19	Washington	29	29

A—7.30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 3.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:00 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:27 a. m., height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

South Fights Wage Act For Textile Mills

Plea to Supreme Court declares differential in pay is needed to aid industry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—An assertion that enforcement of a Federal Wage-Hour Administration order fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers "would mean the undoing" of a "good percentage of the small mills of the Deep South" was made today in a brief filed with the Supreme Court by a group of southern textile companies.

The brief was presented on behalf of the Opp Coton Mills, Inc., of Opp, Ala., and other concerns preparatory to oral arguments about Dec. 20 on constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Act, which fixes minimum pay and a maximum work week for employees.

"If the theory and practical effect of this wage order are to have the sanction of the courts," the brief said, "the far-reaching effects of this experiment are hard to comprehend.

Politics and Business

"Inevitably, it seems, business would cease to be a local thing, and would be controlled almost entirely from the political center of this country. The predominant political voice would have to be obeyed in the farthest reaches of this broad land."

Contending that the South should have been given a lower wage rate than other sections because of "differences in production cost, transportation costs, living costs, and competitive conditions within the industry," the brief added:

"If all other factors remain the same, will any candid person, willing to face the facts, have the hardihood to hope that the South can remain in business when wages are put at a parity with the North, or anywhere near it?"

"The South," the brief continued, "was barely able to survive when the average wage difference was 16 cents an hour—well over a 50 per cent wage differential."

Conditions in South

"It is not charged," the brief said, "that the South has been party to any 'sweat-shop' conditions, or is 'chiseling' in any degree. The South simply has not yet outgrown its industrial swaddling clothes. It has been engaged in the process of learning to crawl, in order that it may, in due time, be able to walk—a process which is slow and tedious, but one which is prescribed by the inexorable laws of life."

Wage Aids South

The minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour, which has been in effect since October 1939, or over a year, has not worked to the advantage of the North, said Russell T. Fisher of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today.

"More spindles have been liquidated in the North than in the South during the past year," Mr. Fisher declared.

"The minimum has penalized some southern mills, but the competition that has hurt them has been the competition of other southern mills which were better equipped and managed.

"There is still a differential of about 20 per cent between cotton mill wages in the North and South. The average cotton mill wage covering all employees in the North is 47.7 cents an hour, that in the south 40 cents. This is a big handicap for the northern mills."

New Things in Men's Shoes

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Fair's 'Latest' for Spring

Charles T. Walls of E. T. Wright & Company, Inc., Rockland, Mass., looking over a range of shoes so new the public hasn't seen them yet. Novel trends of next spring indicated in this group of Wright arch-preserver shoes include the plain toe credited to a military influence, that of officers' shoes with their plain toes adopted for comfort. This style, which is minus the time honored tip and comes in a dark rich brown calfskin, is illustrated in shoes 1 and 6 counting from the left. Then there's the ventilated shoe with its scores of perforations intended to let the air circulate through, as evidenced in shoes 2 and 7. The two-tone brown and white, which is displacing the old-fashioned all-white footwear—shoes 4 and 5. And finally, No. 3 brings in another note—the use of mesh, an open woven fabric, in men's shoes. Hitherto mesh has been generally confined to the shoes of women. The mesh looks white in the picture.

Shoe Fair Exceeds Early Hopes; Means Much to 75,000 in Jobs

The Boston Shoe Fair which opened yesterday has proved 20 per cent larger than anticipated, making one of the major shoe shows held in the Hub in years, Maxwell Field, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said today.

"This winter show is very important to Boston," commented Mr. Field, "as Boston is the center of the shoe and leather industry of New England, and this industry is New England's second in size.

"New England is the largest shoe producing area in the country, and Massachusetts is the leading shoe producing state.

"Business placed during the four days of the show will mean a great deal to the supply houses located in Boston, which sell upper leather, heels, soles, and other materials going into shoes.

"The exhibtion is important to New England also because of the 75,000 shoe workers in this region. The amount of work they will have over the next few months depends to a great extent upon the volume of business placed at this time.

"If many shoes are bought this week from the manufacturers represented here, that means much work for shoe employees through December, January and February.

"Dealers are now buying the shoes they will sell in their shops for the Easter season—the latest spring shoes."

Mr. Field noted that this was the first time the New England Shoe and Leather Association has conducted the winter show, although for 21 years it has managed Boston's spring shoe fair.

Defense Housing Program Outlined for New England

Ring of hammer and rip of saw will resound in certain key cities in New England shortly when construction of additional defense housing units begins following recommendations by the Defense Commission in Washington today that additional facilities be provided in 11 cities.

At New London, Conn., the Commission recommended construction of 200 units for civilian workers at the Electric Boat Company, rentals, $20 to $50 a month, to be constructed by the Federal Works Agency; 100 units for families of enlisted men at the Submarine Base, rentals, $11 to $26, to be built by the navy, in addition to 100 units for the same purpose for which an allocation already has been made.

The commission recommended also that private enterprise provide 200 additional units for civilian workers at the Submarine Base, rentals, $20 to $50. The 100 units already allocated at the Submarine Base were needed immediately, the commission said, and the others by next April 1.

In Boston, including Quincy and Chelsea, construction of 1,000 units for civilian workers was urged at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, to be built by the Federal Works Agency, completed by next April 1, rentals, $20 to $30; also construction of 50 units, in addition to 50 for which allocations already have been made to the Navy, for families of enlisted men at the Squantum Naval Reserve Aviation Base, to be ready April 1.

The Commission recommended also that private enterprise provide 1,000 additional units in Boston for "probable permanent employees" at the shipbuilding company, rentals, $30 to $45 a month, and noted that the Navy already had received an allocation for 20 units for enlisted men's families at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Gubernatorial Recount

Latest returns in the Massachusetts recount of the Nov. 5 Gubernatorial election are given below, by cities and towns, with the previous official returns for comparative purposes. Figures in parentheses after names of communities indicate number of precincts.

	Recount Salt.	Recount Dever	Pre Ofcl Salt.	Pre Ofcl Dever
Ayer (1)	675	723	677	723
Belchert'n (2)	703	400	705	400
Bernardston (1)	339	85	339	86
Boxboro (1)	140	51	141	50
Boxford (2)	334	85	336	85
Canton (1)	1,741	1,461	1,743	1,453
Carlisle (1)	316	67	316	67
Dennis (5)	910	217	914	213
E. Hampton (4)	2,267	2,370	2,272	2,370
Erving (2)	311	243	310	243
Essex (1)	271	279	270	279
Franklin (1)	1,550	1,769	1,549	1,772
Georgetown (1)	836	308	841	305
Hampden (1)	401	132	401	131
Holden (1)	1,534	863	1,538	863
Lenox (1)	757	786	757	788
Ludlow (3)	1,316	1,798	1,314	1,751
Lynnfield (2)	1,098	396	1,105	295
Mashpee (1)	90	103	90	103
Middlefield (1)	73	39	73	39
Needham (1)	9,533	1,484	9,526	1,484
New Ashford (1)	33	13	33	13
Newbury (2)	692	184	692	185
NTHMPTN (8)	5,427	5,538	5,436	5,543
Northfield (1)	761	170	759	171
Oakham (1)	146	52	146	52
Pepperell (2)	850	615	849	616
Princeton (1)	321	55	322	56
Randolph (2)	1,849	1,831	1,852	1,832
Raynham (2)	653	294	685	311
Rockport (2)	1,346	664	1,344	661
Shutesbury (1)	56	26	56	26
Southboro (2)	727	359	727	359
Springfield (48)	35,359	31,719	35,449	31,596
Swampscott (8)	4,665	1,629	4,687	1,623
Topsfield (1)	514	96	516	96
Ware (1)	1,321	2,198	1,327	2,200
Wenham (1)	656	129	664	129
Westford (4)	714	884	719	882
Westport (2)	902	990	905	988
Williamst'n (1)	1,473	673	1,470	673
W'RCEST'R (78)	44,893	43,302	44,858	43,281
Yarmouth (4)	957	241	958	241

Tide Turns In Favor Of Saltonstall

Recount in 11 precincts in the East Boston area today gives gain of 83 votes for Governor.

Boston's gubernatorial recount tide surged in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's favor today as he gained 52 votes in the first 22 precincts counted this morning, thereby reducing to 38 votes his net loss to Attorney General Paul A. Dever since the Boston recount opened.

The Saltonstall forces were jubilant as the tide turned in the Governor's favor, for they had been apprehensive yesterday when the recount in the first 10 precincts gave Mr. Dever a net gain of 133 votes. Today's tabulation reduced to approximately 2½ votes a precinct the average Dever gain in Boston.

Came in Ward 1

Significantly, the Saltonstall surge today came in Ward 1, East Boston, one of the sections of Boston where the Dever forces had expected to make substantial gains over the official tabulation.

In Precinct 12, Ward 1, Governor Saltonstall gained 44 votes and Mr Dever lost 11, making a net gain of 55 votes. In Precinct 2 of the same ward the Governor picked up 8 votes and the Attorney General lost 13 votes, for a Saltonstall net increase of 21 votes.

The Boston Election Commission, meanwhile, was in continuous session, considering numerous protested ballots. On the whole, however, the recount activity progressed peacefully today.

The Boston recount today involves the ballots cast in Wards 1, 12 (Roxbury); 12 (Hyde Park), and 19 (Jamaica Plain).

Loss of 1,772 Votes

A total of 27 of the 39 cities and 187 of the 312 towns in Massachusetts have completed their recount, with Governor Saltonstall suffering a loss of 1,374 votes in these communities from his plurality of 7,450 in the official tabulation made by the Executive Council.

These municipalities contain 968 of the State's 1,810 precincts. Thus the Dever gains in these cities and towns have averaged just under two votes a precinct, whereas he must make an average gain of more than four votes a precinct to overturn the Saltonstall margin of 7,450 in the official Statewide tabulation.

In the cities and towns which have completed their recount work, Mr. Saltonstall's recount vote total is 569,554 compared to his 570,400 in the original tabulation, a loss of 814 votes. Mr. Dever, on the other hand, obtained 522,171 votes in the recount in the same cities and towns compared to 521,245 in the previous official count, for a gain of 947 votes. Thus the Dever net gain totals 1,772 votes.

Counting Goes On

Today nearly two score more communities are starting their recounts. They include Shrewsbury, Peabody, Orleans, Marlboro, Spencer, Braintree, Norfolk, Peru, East Bridgewater, Winchendon, Southbridge, Chelsea, Sheffield, Marblehead, Millbury, Barre, Alford, Greenfield, Stockbridge, Worthington, Dedham, Dartmouth, Charlemont, Brookfield, Colrain, Royalston, Foxboro, Fairhaven, Dracut, Easthampton, Beverly, Groton, Wilbraham, and Brewster.

Throughout the State, thousands of ballots are being challenged by both sides, with the result that as the recounting continues it becomes more evident that no matter who wins the retabulation, the election will be contested in the Supreme Judicial court, where the final decision be made.

The greatest protest activity is coming in Boston where both sides are fighting desperately because Boston, with its 386 precincts, is definitely the key to the whole election puzzle.

In the first 10 precincts counted yesterday in Boston Mr. Dever gained a total of 133 votes over the official tabulation figures.

Numerous Protests

The numerous protests in Boston slowed the recount process considerably during the first day.

When Judge F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, as member of the Boston Ballot Law Commission, ruled on disputed ballots, Arthur V. Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, and chief representative for Attorney General Dever, protested, charging he was disqualified through his appointment to the bench by Governor Saltonstall. Further, he contended Judge Putnam could sit only when the Boston Ballot Law Commission was sitting.

Frederick Roche, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City Boston, ruled against Mr. Sullivan on the latter point, while Judge Putnam refused to disqualify himself on the former contention.

Judge Putnam cast the deciding vote on 12 ballots, seven of which he awarded to Mr. Dever, one to Mr. Saltonstall, and two to Otis Archer Hood, Communist candidate. He ruled the others blanks.

During the counting yesterday in other cities, Mr. Dever made a net gain of 85 votes in Springfield in two full wards and part of a third.

However, in Worcester, where the recount was completed, the Governor made a net gain of 114 votes, but he lost a net total of 18 votes in the first 20 of Cambridge's 55 precincts.

Goodwin Hits At Assessing Policyholders

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, commenting on a petition of Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington in the Supreme Court for an assessment against policyholders in the defunct Canton and Broad Street Mutual Liability Companies, said today:

"To compel the 50,000 policy holders of the Canton and Broad Street Insurance Companies to pay out more money after having paid once would be an outrage. They had every reason, when they took out a policy in these companies, to think that they were being protected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"While it may be true that a great many injured persons will not be able to collect if this money is not taken away from the policy holders, it is safe to say that 75 per cent of the claims are faked, and most of the money would go to chiseling lawyers."

A move to bar all policyholders in defunct mutual insurance companies from being granted a driver's license or registration for automobiles until their premiums have been paid up 100 per cent was made yesterday by State Insurance Commissioner Harrington.

The Commissioner filed a bill with the Legislature to put such strict regulations into effect. If such a bill became law at this time it would have a serious effect upon thousands of policyholders of defunct insurance companies, particularly the Canton Mutual Insurance Company, now in receivership and under investigation.

At the same time, Mr. Harrington has on file in the Supreme Judicial Court a petition asking an assessment on the 23,000 holders of policies in the Canton Mutual. Mr. Harrington is receiver for the company.

State to Arrest Takers of Trees

A sharp warning that the taking of Christmas trees or greens from State forests and State parks is strictly prohibited was issued today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. Forest and park supervisors, he said, have been ordered to bring all offenders into court.

At the same time the Commissioner said it is unlawful for any person to take trees or greens from any private property without the consent of the owner.

Planning a Winter Opera Schedule

By a Staff Photographer

They Seek to Give the Northeast Good Music Drama

These executives of the New England Grand Opera Company of Boston met yesterday to outline a winter program and lay other plans for the future. Left to right: Harris J. Booras, President and Executive Director; Frank Lyon, Treasurer; William T. Frary, Publicity Committee Chairman, and Alfredo Anzalone, Musical Director. The company has seven works in its repertoire.

New England Opera Troupe Draws Praise

Boston may soon have grand opera again. Not only Boston, but all of New England. It may not be the Metropolitan Opera Company, it's true, what with the opera house up for sale. But prospects are that it will be New England's own troupe.

Plans for such an organization got under way about four years ago. They were developed slowly and carefully. It was no amateur undertaking, and artists were selected with fine discretion.

Now the New England Grand Opera Company of Boston is giving performances that bring high praise from the critics. Its most recent presentation was "Rigoletto" in Manchester, N. H. The profit from these performances, explained Harris J. Booras, President and Executive Director of the company, is divided in this way—80 per cent is given to some local charity, educational or other project in the community, and the other 20 per cent goes toward "our ultimate aim, the establishment of a school to train the talent in New England that gives promise of grand opera quality."

That objective really is the seed of the whole undertaking, it was outlined yesterday by Mr. Booras and his associates during an interview before one of the regular business meetings of the officers. As Frank Lyon, the treasurer, put it, "What we want to develop is a company which really belongs to the people of the New England States. We want to prove that operatic stars don't have to come from across the seas, but can be developed from talent right here in New England."

Preference is given now to local singers, but only if she or he has a voice which comes up to the high standard which the company has set for itself. Otherwise, performers are engaged from New York, or other centers of musical talent.

"There's nothing amateurish about our group," Mr. Lyon added emphatically, "and we are building very carefully."

No expense is spared to obtain the best costumes and settings available. These are engaged from Anthony Stivanello of New York, who also supplies the Metropolitan Opera Company with its equipment.

The Winter's schedule for the New England Company already includes performances in Springfield, Worcester, Providence, R. I., and Beverly, Mass. The group which rehearses twice a week and numbers over 100 members has seven operas in its repertoire. These include "Aïda," "Rigoletto," "Faust," "Carmen," "La Tosca," "Traviata," and "Trovatore."

Architect Faces Perjury Charges

Perjury charges against James E. McLaughlin, Chestnut Hill architect, were made in an indictment returned today by the Middlesex County Grand Jury in a partial report on the current investigation of contracts awarded by the City of Cambridge. The Jury reported to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

Mr. McLaughlin is the third man to be named in indictments of investigation covering alleged graft in municipal affairs. The others were former Mayor John W. Lyons and Paul Manros, paint contractor, both of whom have pleaded not guilty to charges.

Antique Show Has Display Of 80 Exhibitors

With displays to attract collectors and admirers of all things old, the annual Christmas Antique Show and Sale opened at Horticultural Hall last evening for the duration of the week.

This year's show, with 80 exhibitors in five wings of the hall, is the largest in several years, according to Mrs. John F. Brown, manager. Dealers have come from all parts of New England and beyond to display both bric-a-brac and exquisite pieces.

Almost every article of furniture of the various periods is to be found in this year's show, some pieces being of considerable value but with the bulk of chairs, tables, corner cupboards, beds, and bureaus within the range of the Christmas budget.

Americana, of course, is the special emphasis in most of the exhibits; old low boys and tavern tables being set off attractively with backgrounds of old prints, candlesticks of brass and glass, pewter, old shawls and quilts.

Mrs. Brown—who has managed these shows at Horticultural Hall for several years—regards this year's show as perhaps the finest ever held.

The various hobbies that go with old things are represented at the show, button collectors being catered to in particular. Several booths have large displays of buttons of more variety than the layman would have thought conceivable.

Chinaware, of course, occupies much space in the exhibits with the usual variety of desirable patterns and types, Sandwich glass, lusterware, goblets of many descriptions, etc. Early American portraits, some of forefathers now forgotten, were likewise displayed in considerable quantity.

While the show is open to all comers, buyers and visitors, for a small entrance fee, it is designed to be interesting and educational to everyone; and for those seeking Christmas gifts there is unlimited choice of articles ranging all the way from five cents to $400.

When 'Tick-Tocks' Were in Flower

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit of Mrs. Lillian E. Tefft at Antique Show

She holds an old clock which came from her home, built in 1755, in East Concord, N. H.

Civil Service Code Hearing

Important proposed changes in Massachusetts civil service rules and regulations will be discussed at a public hearing before the State Civil Service Commission on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 a. m., in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

The suggested changes will be acted upon by the Commission after the public hearing and then sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council for final approval. Provisions proposed by the State Civil Service Commission include:

1. Transfer from the labor service to the official service of many positions, including signal and maintenance men, battery and ignition men, carpenters, cabinet makers, roofers, millwrights, and cobblers.

2. Use of key identifications instead of the names of the Civil Service applicants on written examinations.

3. A requirement that any eligible who declines an appointment must submit a written explanation satisfactory to the director of Civil Service.

4. Submission by the appointing power of a record of the quality and character of the work performed by a Civil Service appointee at least 10 days before the six-months probationary period is completed.

5. An applicant who fails in a non-competitive examination shall not be permitted to take an examination for the same or a similar position for six months.

6. When a commissioner appoints a non-veteran to a position, he must certify under the penalty for perjury that he is unable to find a qualified veteran.

Research Called Way Out of U. S. Trade Problems

In the research laboratories of American industry lies the solution to the problem of dangerous capacity inflation which will be one of the results of the Nation's expanding defense program, Col. Willard Chevalier, publisher of Business Week and Vice-President of McGraw-Hill, said in Boston today.

Colonel Chevalier, who was here to address the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler this noon, explained that the introduction of new products as a result of laboratory research would ameliorate capacity inflation which will leave unemployment in the wake of the armaments boom when the emergency is over.

"After ten years of talking about getting a new industry to usher in prosperity we now have it—the armament industry," Colonel Chevalier said in an interview in his suite at the Hotel Statler.

Some idea of the stimulus the defense program will furnish to business can be gained, the business executive said, when it is realized that the $5,000,000,000 to be spent during the first year of the program will go into wages and profits—into the purchasing power of the country.

Five billion dollars' worth of business in a nonconsumer industry such as armaments means $5,000,000,000 worth of purchasing power for consumer goods, he said. This would not be true if the boom came in the automobile industry, for example, where consumer goods of an equal value would be produced.

The danger of such a pouring of money into the hands of the consumer is price inflation, Colonel Chevalier said, although, he added, there are several reasons why we may not have to go through an experience similar to the one after the last war.

Holding that advertising is an inseparable function of American business Colonel Chevalier told members of the Advertising Club that it is a channel for the flow of ideas about goods which bases the Nation's whole economy.

Employers Asked to Rehire Rejected Army Candidates

Officials of the Massachusetts Headquarters for Selective Service appealed today to employers to reinstate employees who had given up positions to comply with requirements of the Selective Training and Service Act and then were rejected by Army physicians because of physical disability.

The vast majority of these men, officials pointed out, were turned down for minor defects such as insufficient number of teeth or for being slightly underweight and are in no way unfit for civilian work. Stressing the point that most of the men in the first call were volunteers, the authorities emphasized that the type of individual who, through public spirit, has volunteered to serve his country should be a particularly valuable employee in civilian life despite a slight physical defect interfering with a military career.

State Director of Selective Service, Edgar C. Erickson, declared, "It seems unfair that these men should be made to suffer for their patriotism, and I strongly urge all employers to reinstate them to their former positions in order to prevent any injustice."

Recognizing the important function of industry in the National defense effort and realizing that in many cases a man can better serve the interest of the Nation by continuing at his regular employment than by leaving his job and joining the armed forces, the State Selective Service Headquarters has announced the appointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of 28 representatives of labor and industry to assist the State Advisor on Occupational Deferment.

Located strategically throughout the State, these men are expected to be in excellent position to furnish information on employment conditions, labor supply, training periods, and programs, ensuring that the operation of Selective Service will not delay production of materials vital to National defense.

The men appointed are as follows:

Allan Barrows, Gosnold Mills, New Bedford.
Osborne Bezanson, Monsanto Chemical Co., Everett.
William J. Carey 75 High Street, Brockton.
Thomas R. Clark, Plymouth Cordage Co., Plymouth.
John Clayton, 1950 Beacon Street, Boston.
Daniel J. Collins, 21 Summit Avenue, Norwood.
W. M. Crane, III, Crane Company, Dalton.
Robert Davis, 4 Kelley Court, Charlestown.
Samuel J. Donnelly, 61 St. Nicholas Avenue, Worcester.
William J. Doyle, 73 Egerton Road, Arlington.
Antonio England 688 Pleasant Street, New Bedford.
Richard Floyd, Bird and Son, East Walpole.
Martin J. Foley, 15 Highland Street, Norwood.
W. S. Forbes, Forbes Lithograph Co., Chelsea.
Alfred C. Gaunt, Merrimack Mills, Methuen.
David A. Goggin, 117 Phoenix Terrace, Springfield.
Charles R. Gow, Warren Bros. Co., 38 Memorial Drive, Cambridge.
A. B. Howe, American Bosch Corp., Springfield.
Joseph J. Kelleher, 36 Blossom Street, Worcester.
Harry H. Kerr, Boston Gear Works Co., N. Quincy.
Matthew F. Maney 18 Ames Street, Lawrence.
Philip W. Morgan, Morgan Construction Co., Worcester.
Philip Morse, 125 Franklin Street, Framingham.
Mr. Palmer, United Shoe Machinery Co., Beverly.
Fred Pezzint, 131 Church Street, Chicopee Falls.
Arthur H. Starrett, L. S. Starrett Co., Athol.
Melville Weston, Newmarket Manufacturing Co., Lowell.
George A. Wilson, 177 Chatham Street, Lynn.

'Latin-American Way' Simmons Lecture Topic

"The Latin-American Way" is the subject of a lecture to be given this evening by Dr. Edith F. Helman, professor of Spanish at Simmons College, who recently returned from six months of study in South America. This is the second in a series of free public lectures presented by members of the Simmons faculty at the main College building, 300 Fenway.

'Budget Plays' at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 3 — Budget play productions at Wellesley College are training students in the Theatre Workshop how to make the most of very little: $10 and the most unpromising stage the college campus can offer.

Believing training in economy is of more value than an unlimited expense account and elaborate productions in grasping the fundamentals of stage production, Miss Edith Smaill, Assistant Professor of Speech and Director of the Theatre Workshop, planned three groups of plays. The director of each play is given $10 and the small basement workroom in which there is a stage 18 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

Scenery is designed and built by the girls, and such seeming obstacles as heavy steam pipes have been ingeniously used for mounting floodlights made from floor lamps. The greatest difficulty, so far, has been in using up the allotted $10.

This training may eventually be useful in presenting plays in Army camps. Although this work is now being carried on solely by men, Charles Rogers, Assistant Director of the Workshop, has been asked by the National Theatre Conference to suggest plays for Army entertainment. Working conditions for such performances would be difficult and the budgets necessarily small.

Students are taking turns in directing the plays and acting in them. A permanent staff for all the productions to take care of costumes, scenery and lighting, has been selected. The new "theatre," which seats 40 people, has been named "The Budget Playbox" and has already acquired a professional look.

At Wellesley College's Theater Workshop

Directors of the college theater help put finishing touches on scenery for a Wellesley play. Left to right: Laura Lee MacGillivray, Miss Edith Smaill and Charles Rogers.

Police Coupes Saving Boston About $2,300

By getting rid of the back seat in its police cruisers through buying coupes instead of sedans, Boston will save approximately $100 a car or $2,300 on the lot of 23 coupes now going into service, it was reported today at police headquarters.

Three or four of the coupes already have gone out, annd the rest will probably be on the streets in a week or so.

Coupes for police radio cars have been in use in New York for some time.

There is no need for the back seat in the cruisers, police officials remarked today. They are not supposed to carry passengers, let alone prisoners. The coupes, it was added, can do all the sedans did and more.

A saving in wear and tear was also anticipated, since without rear doors there will be less need of repairs.

The department buys the cars almost at cost, it is said, a low price being made in part for the advertising value.

There are 95 remaining sedans in police use, including the Commissioner's car and various others necessarily larger than coupes.

Bay State Girl Wins 'All Around' 4-H Club Title

Although Massachusetts may not produce record-making crops, it can turn out girls who are farm-home champions.

June Mabel Clark of West Springfield, Mass., was named an "all around" winner in home making projects of the 4-H Clubs last night in Chicago, when the National 4-H Club Congress made its annual awards.

During the past nine years, June piled up this score:

Made 103 garments
Canned 865 pints of food
Prepared 1,113 dishes
Improved three rooms in her home
Made 556 exhibits for fairs and contests
Netted $980
Five other girls from over the United States also recorded superior achievements enabling them to share with Miss Clark in the winning of college scholarships of $200. The prizes were provided by Montgomery Ward & Company.

Lovett to Run Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Interior Department officials said today they expected Robert M. Lovett, Boston novelist and historian, to become Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands soon in view of Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer's resignation.

Mr. Cramer, a native of New Orleans, and Governor since 1935, announced at St. Thomas V. I., yesterday that he had resigned, effective at the pleasure of the President. The Interior Department had received no official notification of this from Mr. Cramer today, but officials recalled that he had conferred here recently with administrative authorities.

Mr. Lovett became Government Secretary of the islands in 1939. He is the author of a history of English literature, several novels, dramatic productions, and compilations of poetry anthologies. He has been on the Editorial Board of the New Republic since 1921.

Bath Firm Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $103,080 contract to the Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Maine, for electric hydraulic steering gears.

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Boston Wool Imports Seen Setting Mark

Port of Boston Business

With a literal flood of imports pouring into Boston from South America, in addition to those from other parts of the world, the influx of wool, in particular, is rapidly reaching proportions indicating a possible record for that commodity for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, next.

Figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, collector of customs, covering the business of the port last week, with comparisons, disclose that nearly 4,500,000 pounds of wool reached Boston last week, making 61,239,460 pounds for the first five months of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Nov. 30. This is nearly twice as much as came in for the corresponding period a year ago.

Collection of duties, under the tariff laws, brought $608,024 into the coffers of Uncle Sam at the port of Boston last week, making $13,732,799 for the first five months of the fiscal year. This is nearly $3,000,000 ahead of the collections for the same time a year ago.

[Port of Boston busines for the past week in statistical summary:]

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 30, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consmp	$2,391,235	$3,924,616
Imports for wareh'se	927,069	1,394,467
Withdrawn from warehouse for consmp	681,326	671,322
Duties collected	608,024	616,699
Wool Imports (lbs.)	4,442,868	4,700,402
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 30	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	61,239,460	31,290,652
Duties collected	$13,732,799	$10,996,630

Stained Glass To Be Discussed At Art Museum

How is a stained glass window made? How do you tell a good one from a poor one? These and other questions the layman is likely to ask will be answered in a lecture on stained glass to be delivered by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., next Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Color slides will be used for illustration, with motion pictures taken by Mr. Reynolds while abroad, before the outbreak of war. Many of the windows he will show on the screen are now buried underground for protection. He will show how light and color, produced by sun, clouds and twilight, affect the glass. He will also show examples of modern windows of his own designing, typical of those being placed in American churches.

Mr. Reynolds is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, in Providence, and has worked in stained glass for more than 30 years. He has designed windows for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Riverside Church, New York City; the Washington National Cathedral; Princeton University Chapel and other college chapels in the United States, and is represented by France by windows in the American Memorial Cemetery Chapel, Belleau Wood, and the American Church in Paris.

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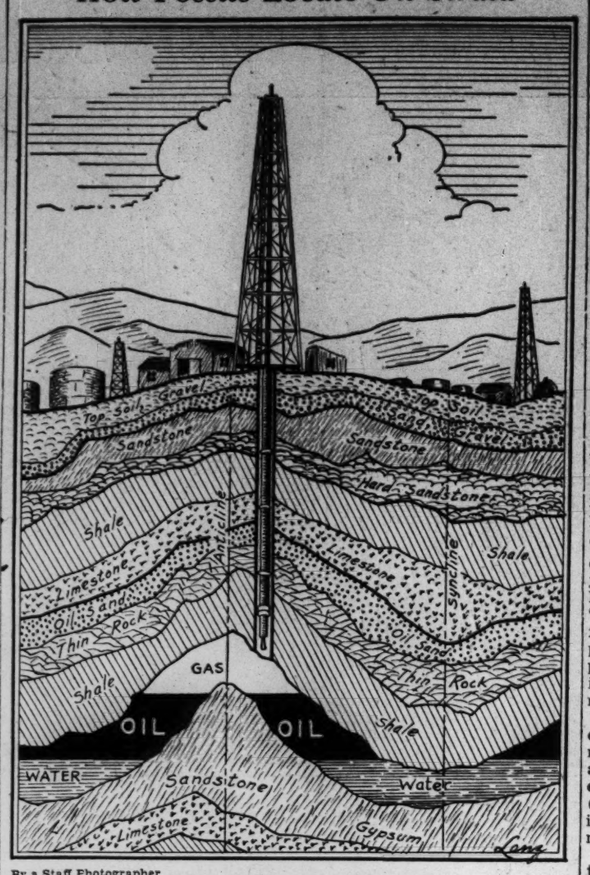
How Fossils Locate Oil Strata



By a Staff Photographer

Cross Section of an Oil Field

Various earth structure under a producing well, each of which can be identified by its own peculiar tiny fossils.

Vermont Plans Celebration On 150 Years of Statehood

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 3 — State-wide plans for observance of the 150th anniversary of Vermont's entrance into Statehood, are being completed and scores of towns and cities are perparing programs for inauguration of festivities on March 4, next town meeting day.

A citizens' committee headed by Prof. Arthur Wallace Peach of Norwich University has been holding sectional meetings throughout the State. The theme of the celebrations will be, "Vermont's Challenge for the Democracies to All Totalitarian Governments."

Efforts are being made to have President Roosevelt send a radio message to the State, formally opening the anniversary observances on March 4. Vermont became the 14th State of the United States, on March 4, 1791.

It is expected that the program, continuing throughout the year, will touch on every phase of culture in Vermont. These will include studies of Vermont history, special town meeting programs, pageantry, music and culminate with a gigantic celebration of national interest to which the Governors of the 13 original State will be invited.

Professor Peach, asking for "a challenge to Hitler," said that in these dark days of world affairs other States are looking to Vermont to stand sturdily for Democracy and that the sesquicentennial would be an observance representative of the people. He urges that it be made principally an opportunity for study of democracy, inasmuch as it is "foolish to expect a people with half-baked ideals of democracy to face a nation with fanatical faith in National Socialism."

The State Committee proposes to stage six major pageants, ceremonies and memorials on "freedom" and several on "unity." The plans include a celebration at Windsor, the "birthplace of Vermont," with the theme "Freedom for all Vermont." It will be based on the constitutional provisions against slavery and for manhood suffrage. The observance at Rutland will have as its theme, "Freedom against the World," and will be based on Ethan Allen's statement, when pressed at New York, that the "Green Mountain Boys would go back into the hills and wage war with nature at large." The theme at Bennington will be "Freedom Spread from Vermont Into All Other States," based on the statement by Calvin Coolidge on Vermont's destiny. John and Admiral George Dewey will provide the themes of the pageants at Burlington and Montpelier and Emma Willard, for the memorial to be held at Middlebury.

The historial significance of many other native Vermonters in the Nation's history will form the themes of pageantry in many other towns and cities, during 1941.

Republican Harmony

In spite of the shafts of criticism aimed at the State Republican Committee by United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson and Gov. George D. Aiken 10 days ago, last week's meeting of the committee passed serenely with no changes being made or even indicated. The resignation of the Committee's secretary, Alexander Smith of South Ryegate, was not accepted and he was given a leave of absence while serving as a captain with the National Guard. John W. Davis, whom it was generally believed was the main target of the opposition, will continue as Commitée Chairman.

Statements by Committee leaders and by Governor Aiken indicates that while they may not agree any more than they ever have, neither side relished an open break at the expense of the party.

Governor-elect William H. Wills, said that problems of the Party should be discussed at the Party conference table to "evolutionize not revolutionize."

There has been dissatisfaction expressed with the Republican organization for nearly three decades. It took the form of the "Bull Moose" Party in 1912 of which Ernest W. Gibson, Sr., the present United States Senator's father, was a leader in Vermont. There are two lines of thought in regard to public policies in the Republican Party of the State. One, supported by the so-called "Old Guard," would operate about as it has in the past. The younger element, as represented by the Young Republican Clubs, are for changes, some of which appear radical to the Old Guard.

The Young Republicans feel they have not been given the consideration that they deserve and also that the Party has not accepted social changes necessary to bring new, young voters into the ranks. The "Old Guard" has the money, however, and it takes money to stage a modern political campaign. But for this, political observers believe, the younger element would be able to name the brand of Vermont Republicanism.

Maine Keeps Check On Defense Contracts

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 3 (AP) —Winston C. Robbins, industrial engineer for the Maine Development Commission, said here the State agency had adopted a plan to keep a constant check on goods and materials wanted for the national defense program which could be manufactured in Maine.

Mr. Robbins said a trial of the plan had brought many expressions of appreciation from manufacturers who otherwise would not be aware of the opportunities for bidding on contracts.

Tiny Fossils Reveal Drama Of the Ice Age

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Dec. 3—Tiny fossils found in ocean mud are clues to a fascinating drama of the Ice Ages, says Dr. Joseph A. Cushman, micropaleontologist and pioneer economic geologist, who used similar clues to solve the rock-hidden mysteries of where Nature's oil strata are located.

In the search for oil beneath the ground it was Dr. Cushman who discovered several years ago that tiny fossils scarcely the size of fine grains of sand identified the rock formations down through the ages from the time living things first began to inhabit the earth to the present time, and that the microscopic shells of certain of these Foraminifera were always characteristic of strata containing oil. Thus by examining debris from drill cores, oil prospectors can tell just how far they are from oil levels and just where the valuable "black gold" will and will not be found. That saves the oil companies much useless drilling and protects them likewise from leasing land under which they know no oil will be found.

But that is history. All modern oil companies today have "economic geologists" on their pay rolls and a miracle is chalked up not each time one is successful in his (or her) predictions but when the infrequent erroneous analysis is made.

Mud deposits 500 feet thick on the deeper parts of the ocean floor represent the accumulation of all geologic time, some 2,000,000,000 years. Sometimes it takes 5,000 to 10,000 years for these deposits to grow three inches and a layer of sediment ten feet thick may represent a time interval of from 100,000 to 200,000 years.

In Kansas, Texas and oil fields elsewhere, the geologist finds many such deposits turned to rock but the fossils are still present. In a room the size of an average front parlor, Dr. Cushman has more than 1,000,000 mounted and classified specimens of Foraminifera, each characteristic of certain periods of geologic history. Where he can gather in one hand enough specimens to cover each period since time began on earth, the macropaleontologist who uses the bones of dinosaurs, mammoths or sea animals to identify geologic rock layers, might need a whole flatcar for a single specimen.

Invented Gun

The fact that these wide ranges of geologic time are recorded in ocean mud plus the fact that such natural scientists as Dr. Harlan Stetson, Harvard, and Dr. C. S. Piggot of Carnegie Institute of Washington, both oceanographers, are gathering cores of mud from the ocean floor, allows Dr. Cushman to determine some of the things that happened in times past.

Dr. Piggot has invented a "gun" which drives a tubular coring device deep into the ocean mud to bring up samples 10 to 12 feet long. These cover all the periods of geologic time back as far as the Eosene, when horses were five-toed animals about the size of a police dog.

So far Dr. Cushman has studied in detail the fossils in core samples gathered along the line of the Atlantic cable, some from off New England shores and others from the Gulf of Mexico, near Cuba.

Those who remember their geology will recall that during the last Ice Ages the earth's water was piled up in giant ice sheets at both the north and south poles, ice sheets that spread far down into the Temperate Zones. Meanwhile sea level dropped some 180 to 300 feet below its present mark. One might suppose the seas were cold during this time and that's exactly what Dr. Cushman finds. Studying the tiny shells of more recent times he finds that these are all characteristic of warm water, but that back 50,000 years ago there was a long period when cold water forms were dominant, preceded by long periods of warm water forms.

Continued Story

Even mud samples taken from the deepest portion of the Caribbean reflect the thickness of the great ice cap that once penetrated far south.

Dr. Cushman hopes that continued study the foraminiferal content of deep ocean sediments will yield increased knowledge of the conditions under which the sediments that contain them, were deposited.

Such problems as the probable path of the Gulf Stream in past ages and the time of formation of the great submarine canyons that indent continental shelves throughout the world, may be worked out using these methods. In his laboratory are cores made through Australia's Barrier Reef, believed to contain the answer to the question of how such land is formed.

In fact there are many practical uses for a knowledge of these tiny creatures. A short time ago a prominent museum wrote Dr. Cushman saying that the label on a valuable fossil whale had been lost and no one knew where the fossil came from. In the eye socket of the skull there was still considerable dirt lodging. Examining this it was found that the tiny "forams" were typical of Eosene types found only near Cocoa, Alabama. The whale could have come from nowhere else in the world.

Practically all of Dr. Cushman's work is accomplished in his library-laboratory here in Sharon where he has work benches for visiting students from Boston's leading colleges and universities, any amount of unclassified Forams, photographic equipment, microscopes and dark rooms with which to prepare material for publication, and what is acknowledged by geologists to be the most complete library and file of type Foraminifera specimens in the world.

A Micropaleontologist at Work

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Joseph A. Cushman and Daughter Alice

A pioneer in economic geology, Dr. Cushman, assisted by his daughter, is shown examining fossils. The insert shows enlarged drawings of Foraminifera, whose skeletal remains are found as tiny shells throughout all geologic time and from Pole to Pole, positive "clocks" from which the micropaleontologist can determine the age of a given strata indicating oil-bearing layers.

C. I. O. Plans Organizing Of Textile Group

Beginning in Boston Dec. 15, a drive to organize workers in the worsted division of the textile industry will be launched by the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it was announced today in New York by Emil Rievé, General President of the Union.

Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts director of the Union, as well as State President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will lead the campaign here in company with George Baldanzi, Executive Vice-President of the Textile Workers' Union. Workers the union seeks to organize total 90,000.

The Boston conference, which will run two days, will be presided over by Mr. Rievé. It will be held at the Hotel Bradford.

Mr. Salerno and Mr. Baldanzi will go to Lawrence on the first day for a half-hour broadcast at 1:30 p. m. to initiate the campaign. Mr. Rievé named 23 cities in Massachusetts to be included in the organizing movement, as follows:

Andover, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Plymouth, Lowell, Worcester, Holyoke, Uxbridge, Granitesville, Brookside, Forge Village, Franklin, Methuen, Barre, Clinton, Hudson, Pittsfield, Farnumsville, Blackinton, Huntington, Kingston, Millbury and Haverhill.

Semitic Museum Gets Gems of Art

A large and valuable gift of ancient Egyptian and Palestinian objects, including many lamps and glass vases of the Roman period, has just been received by the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, it is announced. The donor is Harvey B. Green, of Lowell, Mass. His collection is currently on display at the museum.

A white marble Sumerian statue of a seated woman, dating from the middle of the third millenium B. C., has also been recently acquired by the museum, Robert H. Pfeiffer, Curator, announces. A fine specimen of Babylonian art, it is "one of the most important" objects obtained in recent years, he says.

Among the other valuable items recently added to the collection and placed on public display are two cones bearing inscriptions of Utu-hegal, King of Erech, about 2300 B. C., and Nammahni, ruler of Legash, about 2450 B. C.; and an amulet, to be worn as a pendant, found at Larsa, and depicting in green stone the head of a demon.

Minimum-Wage Violator Gets Suspended Jail Term

The suspended jail sentence recently given Richard Weinfield as President of Weinfield, Inc., a large local dry-cleaning concern, is the only one to be meted out as yet for violation of the Massachusetts minimum-wage law for women, Raymond F. O'Connell, Counsel for the State Department of Labor and Industries, commented today.

The various Weinfield cases have produced several other unusual features, Mr. O'Connell noted in an interview.

"The largest amount of money owed by a single company of this vicinity in underpayments of the minimum wage developed," he said. "The sum totaled nearly $8,000. Only a meager amount of this has been paid. Also the minimum-wage litigation grew into the biggest volume involving one concern.

"The legal record shows that in the Dedham District Court Mr. Weinfield was sentenced to 20 days in jail and ordered to pay a $150 fine.

Double Violation

"The jail sentence was based on a felony comprising failure to pay the State minimum wage. The fine was caused by violation of another State law which requires that women in industry work no more than 48 hours in one week or more than nine hours in one day, and these hours must fall within a period not exceeding 10 consecutive hours.

"Mr. Weinfield appealed to the Norfolk Superior Court, which suspended the jail sentence for two years with the understanding that if there should be a further violation of the minimum wage law in this period, the sentence would have to be served. Mr. Weinfield was ordered to pay the fine, and did so.

"In another case in the West Roxbury District arising from an earlier violation, Mr. Weinfield was fined $400—$100 for minimum-wage violation and $300 for violations of the hourly provisions of the law. On his appeal to the Suffolk Superior court, $100 was taken off his fines. He paid the remaining $300.

"These cases were brought against Mr. Weinfield as an individual rather than against his company. We had convicted the corporation three times previously, and as violations continued, felt it necessary to take advantage of that provision of the minimum-wage law which makes it possible to penalize officials of a company. This is something to which the Department of Labor and Industries seldom resorts."

Leasing Plan

An unusual angle of the Weinfield litigation was furnished by the company's plan of leasing its dry-cleaning branches to the girl employee in charge. The State held that this course was invented to evade the minimum wage and hours laws for women.

Last January the State Supreme Court ruled that the leasing policy did constitute a subterfuge, that the girls were employees and not independent lessees, and that the State wage and hour legislation did apply.

N. E. Business At Peak With Rosy Outlook

New England business is at its highest point in months and the prospects for the future are bullish, the New England Council reported today.

In cotton, wool, metal trades and retail trade, business activity showed a marked increase in October over September in New England. Only boot and shoe production, the Council said, failed to show greater than seasonal advances.

The backlog of orders for national defense—a total of $1,360,000,000 since June—was termed the "impetus" for the rise. And increased purchasing power both of industrial workers and farmers will boost New England business during the holidays, the report said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Christmas Antique Show at Horticultural Hall; every day through Saturday, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Ben Ames Williams, author, guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 7 p. m.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., relates his personal observations of affairs in Europe before the WPA Community Recreation Project's weekly forum in the John J. Williams Municipal Building, 65 West Brookline Street, South End, 8:45 p. m.

Boston Society of Architects hears Edwin Bergstrom, President of The American Institute of Architects, discuss developments in the defense program at 16 Somerset Street, 8 p. m.

First of three free public lectures by the Bureau of University Travel on the subject: "America Among the Nations." Tonight's lecture on "America's Stake in the World Crisis," by Prof. Donald McKay of Harvard University, will be in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, 8:15 p. m.

Second of eight free public lectures by the Simmons College Faculty. "The Latin American Way," by Mrs. Edith F. Helman, in the main building, 8 p. m.

Open House Concert by the Chamber Orchestra of the Longy School of Music in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, 8:15 p. m.

Bradford Washburn, director of the New England Museum of Natural History, speaking on the conquest of Mt. Bertha in Alaska, under the auspices of the Smith College Club, in the Y. W. C. A., 8:30 p. m. Proceeds of the lecture are to benefit the club's scholarship fund.

Wednesday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Guidance talk: Tapestries I, by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. Story of the Book by Miss Maginnis, 2 p. m.

Goods to be sold at auction by the Post Office Department at South Postal Annex on Thursday, open for inspection on Wednesday from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

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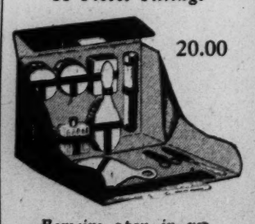
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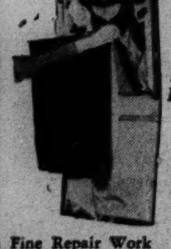
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Musical Comedy Opening Tonight—Violin Soloist with Symphony

Max Baer Featured In New Show

At the Colonial Theater, "Hi'Ya, Gentlemen," the new musical comedy with Max Baer, the pugilist, in one of the principal roles, will make its Boston debut this evening. Among those in the cast will be Audrey Christie, Sid Silvers, Ella Logan, Erik Rhodes, Christina Lind, Harry Stafford, Alfred Kappeler, Owen Martin, Renee Terry, and Betty Jane Smith.

John Monks, Jr., and Fred F. Finklehoffe are co-authors of the book with Sid Silvers. Johnny Green has written the music and Harold Adamson the lyrics. Bobby Connelly has returned from Hollywood to direct the dances, and Edward Clark Lilley has staged the book. The producers are Alex A. Aarons, formerly a member of Aarons and Freedley, and Robert G. Ritchie, who has produced musical comedies and revues abroad. Tom Lee, who designed the costumes and scenery for "Louisiana Purchase," has provided the decor. The show has had a brief preliminary engagement in Hartford.

* * *

"Old Acquaintance," which comes to the Plymouth Monday night, is John van Druten's eighteenth play, but it is said to be the first which has its setting in the United States. The playwright, it is reported, is satirizing some aspects of life among the literati in New York. Among the prominent characters are two women novelists and the daughter of one of them.

Beside Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, the cast includes Kent Smith, Barry Jones, Adele Longmire, Edna West, Anna Franklin, and Nancy Wiman, daughter of the producer, Dwight Deere Wiman. Miss Wiman is making her debut as understudy for Miss Longmire. Auriol Lee has directed and Richard Whorf has designed the settings.

* * *

Jo Mielziner is providing the stage setting for Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West," which is scheduled for the week of Dec. 23 at the Wilbur. Mr. Rice is staging the play himself. Betty Field, who was seen here last season in "Two on an Island," will be featured, and among the other players in a large cast will be Arnold Moss, Paul Hernried, Hugh Marlowe, James Seeley, Constance McKay, Boris Marshalov, Eleanora Mendelssohn, Karl Malden, Grandon Rhodes, Helen Renee, Kevin McCarthy, Rudolph Weiss, and John Triggs. The production will be the first of the Playwrights' Company's offerings to be seen in Boston this season.

* * *

The Harvard Dramatic Club will present "Too Much Johnson," a farce by William Gillette, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Dec. 12, 13 and 14. The play, which will be the sixty-second production of the club, is said to be the first farce offered by the organization. Mr. Gillette wrote the play for his own use and first appeared in it in 1894.

Martha Burnham

John Barbirolli

Three sketches of the conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, which will be heard at Symphony Hall Wednesday evening. The center sketch bears Mr. Barbirolli's autograph.

Radio to Make Its Own Music As Result of Copyright War

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"It is the little rift within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all."

Tennyson aptly describes in his lines a situation which is rapidly coming to a head between the radiocasters and the professional makers and publishers of music Briefly, the struggle is based on the radiocasters' refusal to use any more music controlled by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers after the first of the year. The Society, known to the trade as ASCAP, is the largest American copyright pool of music and as such has been radio's principal source of supply

The "little rift within the lute," however, is the fee ranging upward to $9,000,000 which ASCAP will charge the radiocasters beginning in 1941 for the right to use the music which it controls.

Radiocasters Take Action

Following the vein of Tennyson's thought the radiocasters have countered with a music copyright organization of their own, Broadcast Music, Inc., called BMI, and have been gradually curtailing their own use of ASCAP-controlled music. From the middle of December on the radiocasters will carry out the final phase of their campaign and "slowly silence all" ASCAP music.

What this means is that all of the new musical comedy, screen and current popular music produced by composer and publisher members of ASCAP will no longer be heard on the air. This music will, of course, be available in its own spheres—stage, screen, supper club, recordings and ballrooms—and other sources licensed by ASCAP. As a result theatergoers after the first of the year may hear an intensification of "song plugging" in these mediums. But not radio.

The radiocasters, however, profess not to be alarmed by this sudden lopping away of one of their principal sources of music—especially popular music. They are rapidly building their own music catalogs through the medium of BMI and have bought the performing rights to a lot of catalogs which are not now controlled by ASCAP.

As for popular music, which formed about 90 per cent of the bulk of radio music, the radiocasters claim that it is a simple matter to turn out popular hit tunes and establish them as public favorites by frequent radio performance. Most popular numbers are comparatively simple tunes, following certain formulas, evolved by popular composers, they claim. As a matter of fact, writers associated with BMI have turned out "There I Go" and "Practice Makes Perfect," current radio favorites, which, of course, will continue to be heard after Dec. 31.

As examples of how radio is making the changeover from ASCAP to BMI music, the National Broadcasting Company on Nov. 15 dropped all ASCAP songs from programs produced by its own staff. On Dec. 15 all dance bands heard on the network from outside points will have to play non-ASCAP music. During the Dec. 1-15 period these bands will be allowed to make up half of their programs with ASCAP music. The Columbia Broadcasting System is already sending out programs of its own production without ASCAP music. It is estimated that of all CBS programs, not one song in 10 now comes from ASCAP sources.

Not Caught Napping

Two leading programs, "The Hit Parade" and Kay Kyser's show, which have depended on popular music, have prepared for the switchover by substituting new theme songs. Probably not one listener in a thousand realized the significance of these program song changes. Kay Kyser, in fact, had planned a program made up entirely of non-ASCAP music but it was canceled because of a campaign talk. The radiocasters claim, however, that the studio audience which heard the program of non-ASCAP music liked it and hardly knew the difference.

A number of band leaders who have extensive libraries of their own, most of which is registered with ASCAP, have been trying to arrange a truce between radio and ASCAP. The bandmen claim, quite logically, that most of their libraries, collected after many years of effort, will be valueless.

Nothing apparently has been done about the band leader music and the radiocasters have shown no tendency to soften their attitude toward ASCAP. And there the situation lies at the moment.

Ballet Russe Programs

The Ballet Russe will continue at the Fifty-first Street Theater throughout the Christmas holidays and beyond, with a respite of eight days prior to Christmas. Performances will be resumed on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, and programs are scheduled until Jan. 1.

The performance next Thursday will be given for the benefit of the Tolstoy Foundation for the aid of war-stricken writers and artists in Europe. The Friday evening performance has been designated as "All-Frokine Evening" with four of the master's works on the schedule. The programs for the week are:

Wed. Dec. 4—Swan Lake, Destiny, Aurora's Wedding.
Thurs. Dec. 5—Swan Lake, Cop d'Or, Aurora's Wedding.
Fri. Dec. 6—Carnival, The Firebird, Spectre de la Rose, Prince Igor.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 7—Carnaval, The Firebird, Spectre de la Rose, Prince Igor.
Sat. Eve. Dec 7—Carnaval Paganini, Graduation Ball.

Copeland and Debussy

George Copeland, who will play in Jordan Hall Thursday, once had an interesting interview with Claude Debussy. Before the World War Copeland had already drawn great attention to Debussy's music, but he had never met the man. It was in Paris, about 1912 as nearly as he can remember, that a woman who was a close friend of Debussy's invited Copeland to go with her to call on the composer

"I found myself in a carriage with her driving toward Debussy's house," relates the pianist. "And I told her that I was a fool to go. His music had meant so much to me that if he said the wrong thing I knew I would be finished.

"It was with great trepidation that I entered the door and found myself in Debussy's presence. His physical appearance gave me encouragement, for he was a great, strong-framed individual who simply looked at me with a direct regard, saying nothing as he waited for my friend to speak.

"'This is the man who introduced your music to America,' she said.

"Debussy bowed ever so slightly, and said, 'Oh, really.'

"I shall never cease to be grateful to him for that," says Copeland "In the subsequent conversation he said little. Finally he asked me to play for him, and showed me to a grand piano which had a thick cloth covering. I asked him if I might remove it and open the top but he said, 'No, you pianists always bang.'

Mr. Copeland on Thursday evening will include "Danse de Puck," "The Little Shepherd," "La Cathédral Engloutie," and "Minstrels" in his program.

* * *

Children's Museum Concert

Under joint auspices of the South End Music School and the Children's Museum, a free concert will be given by faculty members and students of the school Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3:30 o'clock in the Museum Auditorium, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. Erwin Bodky, guest harpsichordist, will accompany Anna Mugrditchian, soprano, and the Girls' Choir, in two groups of old songs. The program will include concerti grossi by Vivaldi and Handel played by the String Sinfonietta, with Harry Kobialka and Ruth Hall, violinists; Pasquale Ficarra, cellist, and George Faulkner conducting.

Marian Anderson

To sing Wednesday morning, at the Hotel Statler in the series of Morning Musicales.

Fourteen Shows Announced For December on Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With 14 regular productions announced, three others hopeful of arriving in the late Christmas mail, a studio production of Shakespeare, and a program of one-act plays promised, December shows signs of being the busiest month on Broadway so far this season. Musicals will be represented by four or five new titles and a number of topflight names.

The most unusual offering scheduled is Jimmy Savo's one-man revue, "Mum's the Word." Among the players promised are Edna Best, Max Baer, Betty Field, Jane Cowl, Peggy Wood, Bill Robinson, Phil Baker, and Imogene Coca.

November was a poor theater month, saved by the welcome arrival of Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans in "Twelfth Night" and of Ethel Barrymore in "The Corn Is Green."

But here is the December prospectus, detailed with as much accuracy as advance schedules will permit:

Dec. 2—"Romantic Mr. Dickens," by H. H. and Marguerite Harper, with Robert Keith and Diana Barrymore, at the Playhouse.

Dec. 3—A program of one-act plays by Helen Gholson Kittredge, at the Provincetown Playhouse. Postponed from Nov. 29.

Dec. 4—"Delicate Story," by Ferenc Molnar, with Edna Best, at Henry Miller's Theater.

Dec. 5—"Mum's the Word," Jimmy Savo's solo revue, at the Belmont.

Dec. 9—"Every Man for Himself," comedy by Milton Lazarus, with Lee Tracy, at the Guild Theater.

Dec. 14—"King Lear," with Sam Jaffe, at the Studio Theater of the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street. Erwin Piscator is directing.

Dec. 16—"Hi'Ya," Gentlemen!" by Fred F. Finklehoffe, Jack Monks, Jr., and Sid Silvers, music by Jimmy Green, with Max Baer, Audrey Christie, Ella Logan, and Sid Silvers, at the Alvin Theater.

Dec. 16—"The Old Foolishness," by Paul Vincent Carroll, probably at the Windsor Theater.

Dec. 17—"Retreat to Pleasure," by Irwin Shaw, (opening the Group Theater's tenth season), with Leif Erickson , Edith Atwater, Hume Cronyn, and John Emery, at the Belasco Theater.

Dec. 19—"Cue for Passion," by Edward Chodorov, with Gale Sondergaard, Doris Nolan, James Kirkwood, Gloria Stuart, John Alexander, Doris Bowdon, Barbara O'Neill, Mady Christians, Luther Adler, and Edward Forbes, at the Royale Theater.

Dec. 23—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten, with Peggy Wood and Jane Cowl, at the Morosco Theater.

Dec. 23—"All in Fun," revue with Bill Robinson, Phil Baker, Imogene Coca, Jerry Lester, and Pert Kelton, at the Majestic Theater.

Dec. 25—"Pal Joey," by John O'Hara, with music by Richard Rodgers and Lorenoz Hart, at the Barrymore Theater. Vivienne Segal, Gene Kelly, and Leila Ernst are in the cast.

Dec. 26—"My Sister Eileen," dramatization by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph A. Fields of the Ruth McKenney novel, with Gordon Jones and Eda Heinemann, at the Biltmore Theater.

Dec. 27—"Out West It's Different," by Samuel and Bella Spewack, with Sam Levene, Claire Trevor, Keenan Wynn, Charles de Sheim, Katharine Bard, Martine Blaine, John Adair, and Doro Merande, probably at the Booth Theater.

Dec. 30—"Flight to the West," by Elmer Rice, with Betty Field, at an unannounced theater. It is the second offering of the season by the Playwrights' Company.

Possibilities for Christmas Week openings are the following:

"Off the Record," by Parke Levy and Alan Lipscott, with Hugh O'Connell, Bruce Cabot, Betty Furness, Mary Brian, and Denny Moore.

"Conquest in April," by Chester Erskine, recently withdrawn for re-casting and re-writing.

"Night of Love," a musical version of "Tonight or Never," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, and Marguerite Namara.

Makovsky In Brahms Concerto

Efrem Zimbalist, talking on the subject of violin playing long ago, remarked: "You cannot say of the Brahms Concerto, 'Let me see what I can do with this music.' No; you have to say, 'Let me see what this music can do with me.'" That way of thinking, the Brahms Concerto did rather extraordinary things with Paul Makovsky, soloist at the second of the Monday concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky at Symphony Hall last evening. To speak only of the middle portion of the concerto, the slow movement, which may reasonably be described as an inherently characteristic effort of the composer, and which, moreover, may be called the very capsheaf of the romantic period of the tone art, what did that musical episode do with the visitor but fairly overwhelm him with sound?

As for Mr. Makovsky, he looked the part, certainly, of a first-rate violinist, acted like a top-ranking executant, and at moments when a phrase or two of his playing emerged from the accompanying sonorities, he gave evidence to the ear of being an interesting performer. That he is a remarkable interpreter of that exquisite song which in a superlative way merits the designation of Adagio, cannot be denied. Nor can it be asserted either. For he could not often enough be heard above the orchestra,

Nowhere can playing be heard better than that which the B. S. O. men gave to the Shostakovitch Symphony No. 5, which was the item of items on Dr. Koussevitzky's program. If the soloist in the Brahms work had been allowed any such chance to distinguish himself as the concertmaster was at a certain instant in the Allegretto of the Symphony No. 5, Boston listeners would have his measure to a finality. Who like Dr. Koussevitzky, anyway, understands this Russian school which begins with Tchaikovsky and goes on with increasing virtuosity down through the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stravinsky, and winds up for now with Shostakovitch—the whole thing held together, the tempo, the shading, and the coloring perfectly controlled, every instrument and every group of instruments doing the job right?

W. P. T.

* * *

Purcell at Symphony Hall

John Barbirolli, who leads the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in Symphony Hall tomorrow evening, is opening the program with his own orchestration of the Chaconne in G minor of Henry Purcell.

Purcell, oddly enough, is little known on American symphony programs. The first music of his to appear on a program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was a Trumpet Voluntary, arranged by Sir Henry Wood, and introduced by Dr. Koussevitzky in 1925. Not until 1937 did another work of the English composer appear on those programs. This was the Prelude and Final Air from the opera, "Dido and Aeneas," orchestrated by Dmitri Mitropoulos, who presented the work as guest conductor.

Otherwise, so far as available records show, there has been no performance of any of his works at a symphony concert in Boston. Special interest, therefore, attaches to the impending performance of the G minor Chaconne under Mr. Barbirolli.

Chamber Dance Concerts

Hans Wiener announces two chamber dance concert series in his Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue, the first to be held Friday evening. The artists who will contribute to the series, each giving two different programs on succeeding days, include Ruth Culbertson, José Limon with May O'Donnell, La Méri, and Hans Wiener and Erika Thimey.

Miss Culbertson, concert pianist, will open the series on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. She has appeared in Boston several times in recitals and as soloist with the Boston Symphony Pops, and has made several tours throughout the country. She is a member of the faculty of the Stuart School. Her program will be Dance in Piano Music (Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Debussy, Ravel).

José Limon and May O'Donnell will appear Dec. 27 and 28. This is his first solo appearance here in recent years although he has danced many times as soloist in Martha Graham's Group.

La Méri, who comes to Boston Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, is a recognized exponent of dance of the Far East and the Americas. She is co-founder with Ruth St. Denis of the School of Natya. This is her Boston debut.

Hans Wiener and Erika Thimey will bring the series to a close Feb. 14 and 15. Their program contains the large suite of "Six Centuries of Spanish Painting Seen Through the Dancer's Eye," and other dances new to Boston.

Isabel French to Sing

Isabel French, soprano, will give a program of early French, English and German music, accompanied by flute and harpsichord, at the Women's City Club Wednesday evening, Dec. 11. Claude Jean Chiasson, an authority on early music and instruments, will assist at the harpsichord, and Verne Q. Powell will accompany on the flute.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Romantic Mr. Dickens," by H. H. and Marguerite Harper. Featuring Robert Keith. Matinee tomorrow 2:30, 8:30. (Last day.)

Musicals

Shubert—
"All in Fun," starring Bill Robinson and Phil Baker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Hi-Ya, Gentlemen," with Max Baer, Audrey Christie, Sid Silvers, Ella Logan, Erik Rhodes and Christina Lind. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Music

Women's City Club 40 Beacon Street—
Concert by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. Olga Averino, soloist. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club. Emma Beldan, soprano. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—
Concert by Marian Anderson, contralto. 11 a. m.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
First in a series of children's concerts conducted by Wheeler Beckett. "Peter and the Wolf." 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. 1:30, 5, 8:30. B. C.-Holy Cross pictures. 1, 4:30, 8.

Fine Arts—
John Lodge in "Sarajevo." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time—Spoils of Conquest." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Pastor Hall." 9:38 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "You'll Find Out," starring Kay Kyser. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:15, 9:50. "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 1, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 12:20, 4:10, 7:55. B. C.-H. C. game. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05.

Modern—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Melody Ranch." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:30. "Bitter Sweet," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10.

Paramount—
"The Letter," starring Bette Davis. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:45. B. C.-H. C. game, 10:25 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 8. "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:30.

Scollay—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "Melody Ranch." 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Special—Football Review," "Service with the Colors," "Utopia of Death," "Popular Science," "Midget Auto Racing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:05, 4:20, 8:20. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:30. B. C.-H. C. game. 2:40, 6:20, 9:55.

Telepix—
Return showing of "London Can Take It," "U. S. Army Life," "Arizona," "Magazine Cover Girl," Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girls Under 21," Rochelle Hudson. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Cimarron" Irene Dunne. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—
"South of Pago Pago," Frances Farmer. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. "Baroness and Butler," Annabella. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:55, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 12:45, 4:25, 8:10. "Knute Rockne — All American." 2:40, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Honeymoon Deferred," Ed. Lowe. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Father Is a Prince," G. Mitchell and John Litel. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyronne Power. "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. "Babies for Sale." 2. Continuous from 6:45 to 11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Quarterback." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 4:30, 8. "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:15, 6:50, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:25, 5:50, 9:30. "The Quarterback." 4:30, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. "Calling All Husbands" Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "They Knew What They Wanted," "Too Many Girls." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.
University—"Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "March of Time." 4:35, 8:10. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30, 4:30, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Up in the Air," Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 1:30, 9:30. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Marked Men," Warren Hull.
Franklin Park: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. 3:35, 9:25. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 1:55, 8.
Strand: "Knute Rockne—All American." 3:03, 9:18. "Calling All Husbands." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:01, 9:01. "Dance, Girl, Dance. 1:30, 7:30.
Park: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. "Pier 13," L. Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert and Peggy Moran. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:37, 9:37. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 3:25, 9:25. "River's End." 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 2:30, 8:15. "Mystery Sea Raider." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2, 5:13, 8:05. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 3:15, 6:28, 9:40.
Mystic: "Money and the Woman," 1:58, 6:55, 10:10. "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 3:08, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. "Babies for Sale," 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Margie," Nan Grey and Tom Brown. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Glamour for Sale," Dorothy Lamour. 2:15, 8:30. "Public Deb. No. 1." 3:30, 7, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Calling All Husbands." 1:45, 8. "Knute Rockne, All American." 3:05, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Constance Bennett. "South of Pago Pago." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Pier 13," L. Nolan. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Knute Rockne, All American." Pat O'Brien. "Duley," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Pier 13," L. Nolan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Sky Murder." 2 and 8.

NEWTONVILLE—Norwood: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Duley," Ann Sothern and Ian Hunter.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Stranger on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre.
Strand: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "The World in Flames."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Secret Seven," Florence Rice. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 3:18, 9:18. "Secret Seven," Florence Rice. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Man Who Talked Too Much." "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Golden Gloves." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 2 and 9:30.
Broadway: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable. "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Millionaires in Prison." 1:45. Continuous from 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield. 3:23, 9:10. "Money and the Woman." 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Knute Rockne—All American." "Calling All Husbands." Continuous from 2 to 11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Gold Rush Maisie." "The Man I Married." 1:45 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Irene," Ann Neagle and Ray Milland. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:45.

WAYERLEY—Strand: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "I Want a Divorce." Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Pier 13." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 8:05. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

Princess: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:09, 7:54. "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 3:25, 9:10.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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"ONE OF THE BEST FILMS OF THE SEASON."—Variety

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W 2:30
PHIL BAKER · BILL ROBINSON
ALL IN FUN
A NEW MUSICAL REVUE CAST OF 100
50 BLONDES & BRUNETTES 50
EVES. $1.10 to $3.30. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 55c to $2.75, tax incl.

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Eves. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2., plus tax
Good Seats at Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's for all performances.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Thur. Eve.—Jordan Hall
COPELAND
Noted Pianist's Only Boston Concert
Management: Aaron Richmond (Steinway)

Amusements

BOSTON

ICE-CAPADES of 1941
STARRING Belita
ZORINA OF THE ICE COMPANY of 75 CHORUS of 36
Matinees Sat. & Sun. 2:30
RESERVED SEATS $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Tax included
Unreserved Sat. Seats 55c
Tickets also at Jordan's, Filene's and Arena
STARTING TOMORROW
BOSTON GARDEN

Commerce and Finance

Exports Gain Due Chiefly to Canadian, British, Japanese Buying

Business and Industry

Nat'l Dairy $70,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — National Dairy Products Corp. debentures totaling $70,000,000 are being offered by a large group of underwriters headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers in a financing operation which, when completed, will effect the consolidation and refunding at lower rates of all the corporation's securities ranking senior to the common stock. The offering consists of $55,000,000 of 3¼ per cent Debentures, due December 1, 1960, at 104¾ per cent and accrued interest, and $15,000,000 of 0.375 per cent to 2.10 per cent Serial Debentures, maturing $750,000 semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, 1941 to 1950, inclusive, at 100 per cent and accrued interest.

Net proceeds to the Corporation from the sale of the debentures will be applied to the redemption at 105 per cent of $55,023,000 of the Corporation's 3¾ per cent Debentures due 1951; to the redemption at $105 per share of 98,709 shares of the Corporation's 7 per cent Preferred Stock Class A and Class B; and to the redemption at $100 per share of the 20,125 shares of $6 Preferred Stock of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc., a subsidiary, outstanding with the public. The balance of net proceeds is to be used for general corporate purposes.

Among the other members of the underwriting group, which, in the case of the 3¼ per cent Debentures, include 90 investment banking firms, are: The First Boston Corporation; Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Smith, Barney & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; Mellon Securities Corporation; and Lee Higginson Corporation.

The 3¼ per cent Debentures are redeemable in whole or in part, otherwise than through operation of the Purchase Fund, at 108 per cent prior to June 1, 1941, with successive reductions in such price of ¼ of 1 per cent on June 1, 1941, and on each December 1 and June 1 thereafter until December 1, 1953, and of ⅛ of 1 per cent on December 1, 1953, and on each June 1 and December 1 thereafter, to 100 per cent. Through operation of the Purchase Fund, they are redeemable at 106 per cent prior to December 1, 1941, with successive reductions in such price of ¼ of 1 per cent on December 1, 1941, and on each June 1 and December 1 thereafter until December 1, 1948, and of ⅛ of 1 per cent on December 1, 1948, and on each June 1 and December 1 thereafter, to 100 per cent.

Redemption price of the Serial Debentures is 100 per cent, plus ⅜ of 1 per cent of the principal amount in respect of each six months or fraction thereof from the redemption date to the interest payment date next preceding the respective dates of maturity of Serial Debentures redeemed. The Serial Debentures of each maturity are to be redeemable as a whole.

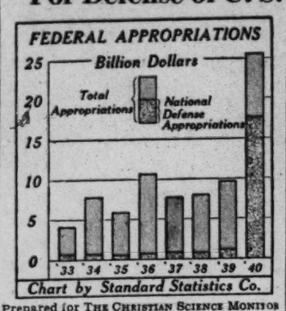
The capitalization of National Dairy Products Corporation, after completion of this financing, will comprise: $55,000,000 of 3¼ per cent Debentures due 1960; $15,000,000 of 0.375 per cent to 2.10 per cent Serial Debentures; and 6,255,247 shares of no par Common Stock.

Farmers to Know About Their Crop Quotas Earlier

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt signed into law a bill amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make it possible to notify farmers about their crop quotas several months earlier than in the past.

Under the bill, quotas for cotton, wheat and corn can be set without awaiting final 1940 yield reports.

Huge Sums Allotted For Defense of U. S.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Of the huge sums appropriated by Congress in recent years, only a small share has been for national defense. This year, however, defense appropriations account for the bulk of the record $25,000,000,000 total.

Engineers Say Aircraft Gains Are Gratifying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—The sixty-first annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was in the second day of its four-day convention at the Astor Hotel here today after having heard reports from leaders of Engineering industries vital to national defense report on the progress of their work for the preparedness program last night.

Co-operation between the automobile, aircraft and machine tool industries in building airplane engines for aircraft for the United States and to aid Great Britain has brought gratifying results, according to R. F. Gagg, assistant chief engineer of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. He said that when plans now under way were completed, the combined output of the American aircraft engine industry would approximate 15 times its capacity as of the summer of 1939.

Gratifying Progress

"The results now becoming visible show gratifying progress in larger production volume and increased productivity per man hour of employment," he said. "Technicians, supervisors and factory workers are all pulling together to reach production peaks. American leadership in aircraft transportation will depend upon our ability to manage this young giant we are creating."

At first, Mr. Gagg said, there has been a demand for a sacrifice in the technical performance and durability of aircraft to increase production.

"It was also popularly supposed that reductions in technical performance would be permissible in wartime," he continued, "but experience has amply demonstrated that a small margin of superior performance is frequently a major factor in maintaining supremacy in the air. This leaves the engine builder with no alternative except to produce an engine of the maximum durability combined with the highest degree of performance."

To Dissolve Council

Warren H. McBryde, of San Francisco, Calif., retiring president of the engineering society, disclosed that the American Engineering Council, founded in 1924 to centralize the representation of engineering activities and to act upon matters of common concern to the engineering professions, would be dissolved at the end of the month. The council was being discontinued because of lack of co-operation and support from member organizations, Mr. McBryde said.

Labor May Use Strike Weapon Oftener to Win Wage Demands

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the explanations current in Wall Street for the paradox of a falling stock market during rising business is the labor situation. A wave of wage demands is expected from here on, occasionally breaking into a strike, which employers are in very poor position to resist. Public opinion may reject overt strikes, such as those at Vultee, Crucible Steel, and Aluminum Corporation's Kensington plant, but the whole political and economic atmosphere is highly favorable to wage increases, and corporate earnings will suffer accordingly. It is significant that the Aluminum strike was won (though the strikers lost $250,000 in wages to "win" it) and most of the strikers' demands in the Vultee strike were obtained through the strike.

The present situation is an obvious set-up for labor. Its candidate won the election. The Administration is traditionally favorable to labor, hostile to business. The defense industries are a push-over for higher wages, for the program must go on, and the men's services must be had, whatever the price. While there is still plenty of unskilled labor to be had, the shortage of skilled labor is getting acute, and that means employers must bid up for men. Already some employers have begun to bid men away from others, as happened during the World War.

Men are being drawn into Navy Yard jobs from private defense plants. The NDAC is setting up Labor Advisory Committees to pool the labor in different industries and avoid this pirating of labor from one employer by another. The defense program, however, is barely getting under way. In its later stages, therefore, the labor situation is likely to become very tight indeed, and much like that of the world War, when a wave of strikes spread over American industry, and sharp wage increases were the order of the day.

Strategy of Labor

Moreover, labor is much stronger organized. With the help of the National Labor Relations Board, the national unions, particularly the fighting ones, have vastly increased their membership, unionizing among others most of the steel and automobile industries. Such strength can grow by its own momentum; the dues from one industry can be used for operations in another. John Lewis' resignation from the C. I. O., furthermore, may mitigate some of the hostility between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. and so further strengthen labor.

Labor obviously intends to capitalize its strength and opportunity, to judge by the tone of the recent conventions. While A. F. of L. Chairman Green spoke out against strikes in the defense program, the A. F. of L. went on record in favor of higher wages, and its current bulletin presents a whole battery of arguments for higher wages as well as a list of wage advances recently gotten. The C. I. O.-U. A. W. which just won the Vultee strike has announced it will go ahead with the organization of the whole California airplane industry, which is most of our whole airplane defense program and which seems pretty much in the nature of a ripe apple waiting to be picked by the labor leaders. They seem to have chosen the Vultee plant as one of the most vulnerable, perhaps because it makes trainer instead of combat planes, and so would not seem to the public so essential a part of the defense program.

Labor's Position Strong

The record so far is of little importance because the defense program is just getting under way and up till election the temper of the American people was very uncertain. So far there have been only about 200 disputes and 70 stoppages, none but the Vultee and Aluminum of importance. This is a pretty good record, but it doesn't look likely to last.

The loss of time through labor disputes has by no means yet come to the level of 1937, when the monthly average loss was around 2,360,000 days. From 1937 to the beginning of this year it steadily declined to a January 1940 low of around 200,000 man-days. Since then it has risen, and the last published figure, for September, was 725,000.

A number of important labor agreements through the winter have to be renewed, and the price of renewal may be wage advances. The Chrysler agreement runs out December 10, the G. M. agreement in April, the U. S. Steel-S. W. O. C. agreement in March and the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the soft-coal operators also in March.

Labor would be in a position today to dictate its own terms, if it could get public opinion to go along. During the World War railway labor was strong enough to squeeze an eight-hour day out of a reluctant Congress, and a half dozen labor unions today are in as strong a position as rail labor was then unique in holding.

Wages Now the Nub

The new labor disputes will be over a different subject than most of those of recent years. From the days of NRA through those of the National Labor Relations Board, most labor disputes are aspects of a huge organization movement in American labor. The organization work may yet continue in such industries as aviation, but in most other industries the work has been done, and now is to be capitalized in the form of higher wages. That means there won't be so much work for the NLRB.

On the other hand there is urgent pressure at Washington to find some way to head off a wave of strikes. Sidney Hillman's Labor Division is setting up regional offices to bring labor disputes more quickly to conciliation. The Vultee strike did not have the benefit of previous conciliation. The friends of labor are urging caution. In Congress there is talk of a 30-day cooling off period; of a flat ban on all strikes in defense industries; and of enforced mediation along the lines of the long-established Railway Mediation Board, whose machinery takes several months to operate before the men are legally free to strike.

However, the feeling here is that whether Washington is able to head off the coming strikes or not, or get its conciliation and mediation machinery set up fast enough, there will be plenty of wage increases, with or without strikes, and this thought contributes to the general bearishness on common stocks.

Utility Loan Rate Called Record Low

A record low rate on a long-term loan was obtained by the Boston Edison Company yesterday when it sold $53,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, due in 1970, with a 2¾ per cent coupon, to a syndicate headed by First Boston Corporation at a price of 103.525. The successful syndicate outbid a group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., which bid 102.11, and one by Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, which offered 101.83.

This new issue of bonds replaces the $53,000,000 of Boston Edison 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1965. These will be called at the call price of 107, and the new bonds will bear interest from Dec. 1, 1940.

President Frank D. Comerford, commenting on the issue, said:

"As a result of this refunding operation, Boston Edison Company will have the use of this money over the 30-year life of these bonds at an average interest rate of approximately 2.6 per cent. We believe that this is one of the lowest interest rates ever received by a privately owned industrial company, and is another indication of the sound financial condition of the company."

British Imports Up; Exports Show Drop

LONDON (AP)—October imports, reflecting increased effort by England to arm, defend and feed the homeland, totaled £85,095,565 (approximately $340,000,000), an increase of £4,463,542 over September and an increase of £23,224,165 over October, 1939, the British Board of Trade announced.

Also because of the war effort, exports for October totaling £23,390,911 were a decrease of £7,786,379 compared with September, when the "blitz" started, and a decrease of £1,231,929 from October last year. It was explained that raw materials, plants and labor were being conserved for domestic munitions production.

Nevertheless, export figures for the first 10 months of 1940 were more favorable than in 1939—£366,995,190, or an increase of £5,671,020. Imports for the January-October period were £953,724,966, or an increase of £236,485,541 over the like 1939 period.

Canada Limits Steel Buying

OTTAWA (CP)—For other than war industries, purchases of steel beyond actual current requirements have been forbidden, H. D. Scully, steel controller and chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, announced.

Copper Consumption, Sales Set Record

By the Associated Press

New York October copper consumption rose to the highest on record, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said.

The October total of 114,000 tons, compared with 101,000 in September, after allowing for normal return of processing scrap and manufactures for export.

Sales of the red metal for the first 10 months stood at 1,005,867 tons, a larger amount than for any full year in the memory of market veterans.

Tin production, said the International Tin Research and Development Council, slackened to 19,900 tons in October from 23,200 in September.

Public Housing Urged as Field For Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—The insurance industry would perform a great public service if it allocated some of its investment funds to limited dividend-paying public housing corporations, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told the semi-annual conference of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, meeting here this week. Interest rates paid promptly on these housing bonds, the Mayor said, and their Government backing made them "worth more than some of the railroad bonds you are now holding."

The New York City Mayor, who heads the United States Conference of Mayors, praised the efforts of the companies to bring about better public relations. Their record of investment underwriting of industries and new projects had established their semi-public role in the national picture and made their entry into the public housing field a natural and important sequence, he said.

In addition to the public housing movement, the Mayor described social security insurance and old-age pensions as "semi-governmental" institutions among other new Federal undertakings to raise public safeguards against unemployment and indigent old age.

"Some people believe that the Government in going into these activities is encroaching on private enterprise," the Mayor said. "Such activities are not paternalistic, but simply sound, wholesome planning, if we mean what we say about preserving democracy.

"We cannot have the full enjoyment of the rights of democracy unless we have economic security."

The Mayor said he would like to see the appointment of all insurance commissioners taken out of politics. His further proposals advocated that savings banks be brought under the supervision of State superintendents, apart from commercial banks, and that the insurance business actively co-operate with the United States conference of Mayors for better relations, particularly as these concerned premium benefits on city insured property to reflect decreased losses.

U. S. Exports To Canada At 11-Year Peak

WASHINGTON (AP) — Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom were credited by the Commerce Department today with most of a $48,000,000 rise in United States merchandise exports in October.

October exports totaled $343,000,000, compared with $295,000,000 in September.

A geographical breakdown of October trade showed that shipments to Canada, swelled by airplanes, steel, corn, automobile tires, petroleum, machinery and cotton, reached $76,700,000 in October, the highest total for any month since 1929. September exports to Canada amounted to $63,300,000.

Shipments to Japan increased from $17,800,000 in September to $26,200,000 in October, due mostly to sale of more refined copper, gasoline (not of aviation grade, export of which has been restricted by the President), oil and machinery.

The United Kingdom boosted its purchases from $103,400,000 in September to $107,600,000 in October, taking larger quantities of airplanes, machinery, brass, bronze, cotton, petroleum and automobiles.

Most other American markets left open by the war also increased purchases somewhat, including Russia, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Chile and Brazil.

The British Empire, in accordance with a growing trend since the beginning of the war, took more than half of the total United States exports in October.

Comparisons of October foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	Oct., 1939	Sept., 1940	Oct., 1940
Exports total	331,978	295,245	343,485
Europe	132,090	113,523	122,003
North America	93,780	90,298	109,442
South America	32,843	28,923	29,471
Asia	56,121	41,772	60,307
Oceania	6,759	6,652	6,650
Africa	10,385	14,075	15,613
Exports by principal countries:			
Belgium	4,780		
Canada	59,720	63,252	76,682
China	5,557	1,844	5,446
France	12,680	72	8
Germany	40		
Italy	6,301	90	12
Japan	23,519	17,778	26,196
Mexico	8,579	7,697	10,061
Netherlands	9,324		
Philippine Is.	11,910	4,814	6,836
U. S. S. R.	8,626	4,571	7,344
United Kingdom	82,696	103,361	107,597
Imports total	215,289	194,928	207,141
Europe	53,835	15,762	18,330
North America	62,455	55,291	55,603
South America	29,556	25,075	33,650
Asia	62,009	82,649	88,223
Oceania	2,205	1,571	1,618
Africa	5,229	12,581	9,714
Imports by principal countries:			
Belgium	6,966	374	520
Canada	39,827	39,197	38,050
China	6,426	5,401	7,109
France	2,994	267	415
Germany	2,706	211	241
Italy	5,123	116	74
Japan	20,455	11,124	18,361
Mexico	4,379	3,876	5,105
Netherlands	2,302	67	101
Philippine Is.	6,086	515	7,691
U. S. S. R.	1,918	174	24
United Kingdom	14,588	9,263	9,873

Procter & Gamble to Pay 3 P. C. Employee Bonus

CINCINNATI (AP) — Approximately 12,000 employees of Procter & Gamble Co. will share in a 3 per cent wage or salary bonus which informed sources said would aggregate $500,000.

Announcement of the payments, to be made soon after Jan. 1 was posted on plant bulletin boards.

The bonus will go to regular employees whose wages or salaries do not exceed $3,000 yearly, and will be exclusive of a profit-sharing plan in which the firm was a pioneer.

Insurance Trustee

Bachrach

Leo Wolman

Elected a trustee to fill a vacancy on the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Wolman is Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York City.

Rules for Financing Small Business Are Simplified by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—To facilitate financing of small businesses, the securities commission has simplified its regulations governing public sale of security issues aggregating $30,000 to $100,000.

The commission previously had removed all restrictions on issues up to $30,000.

The simplification removes the necessity, in the case of $30,000 to $100,000 issues, of prospectuses and similar procedure now required under registration provisions of the 1933 securities act.

To comply with the new regulation, which will be effective December 9, a firm need only send a letter to the nearest regional office of the commission notifying it of the issue and including copies of any sales literature.

"The new regulation," a commission statement said, "shifts the commission's administrative emphasis from the disclosure requirement of the act to the broad prevention provisions. The examination procedure which has been followed in the past will be abandoned."

Apparel Wool Consumption Sets Record for October

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Wool Top Exchange estimates total domestic consumption of apparel wool in October at 82,450,000 pounds, a record for the month. In September, 69,111,000 pounds were consumed and 68,944,000 in October last year.

For the first ten months of the current year 528,879,000 pounds were consumed against 557,464,000 in the 1939 period.

Business Failures Below 1939

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Nov. 28 totaled 258, compared with 256 in the preceding week and 264 in the like 1939 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

U. S. Spending For Defense Seen Doubled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Treasury disclosed today that defense expenditures more than doubled in the first five months of the fiscal year which began July 1.

November military expenses of the War and Navy Department totaled $365,233,578. This continued the steady step up in defense spending indicated by the totals for the preceding months: July, $177,391,781; August, $199,251,126; September, $218,433,482; October, $283,855,963.

In the five months total defense spending was only $1,243,864,933, which was far behind the $5,500,000,000 rate budgeted for this fiscal year. It was, however, more than double the $564,423,414 spent for similar purposes in the first five months of the preceding fiscal year.

Defense accounted for the largest single item in the total spent by the Treasury for all purposes in the five months. Revenues in that period were $2,184,337,228, leaving a deficit of $1,803,058,138. In the similar period last year when relief costs were higher, the deficit was $1,703,045,860.

Borrowing to make up for the large deficit had boosted the public debt by Nov. 30 to a record high of $44,272,776,324, which was $1,305,245,287 larger than at the beginning of the fiscal year, and nearly $3,000,000,000 larger than a year ago. The Treasury already has urged both increased taxes and an increase in the debt limit of $49,000,000,000.

Price of Refined Lead Reduced $3 Ton in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of refined lead was cut $3 a ton Nov. 28 by a leading producer. The new basis is 5.65 cents a pound, New York.

The reduction reversed a trend which had carried the price from 4.75 cents a pound last August to 5.80 cents on Nov. 8. This was the highest price quoted for the metal since late 1937.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 6
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 6
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 6
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

YOU CANNOT JUDGE COMMON STOCKS TODAY

Without Knowing Their New Tax Status

Recognizing this fact, FINANCIAL WORLD is running a most important series entitled, "How New Taxes Will Affect 700 Common Stocks." It indicates the excess profits tax credit for each stock on "average earnings" basis and on "invested capital" basis. It also estimates how much each of the 700 stocks will earn per share in 1940, both before and after deduction of *extra* taxes.

This tax study and tabulation will fill 12 pages. It began last week and will run three weeks more. Ask to have your subscription commence with Nov. 27 issue if you want the whole series to refer to now and later. Another highly valuable series you should be reading is "How Widows and Retired Individuals Should Invest Their Money." This began Nov. 13 and will run in 9 more issues.

Under present hectic conditions you urgently need the dependable information and guidance now available each week through our organization. Send only $5 for a six months' subscription. Or return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 magazines, our latest stock manual, "30 Preparedness Dividend Stocks" and "Showing How a High Grade Portfolio of $100,000 and Yielding Is Now Vulnerable" (an alternate liberal program yielding 5.8 is outlined).

The FINANCIAL WORLD

"First Choice of Investors Since 1902"

21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of the Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUES

National Dairy Products Corporation

$55,000,000

3¼% Debentures due 1960

(Maturing December 1, 1960)

Price 104¾% and accrued interest

and

$15,000,000

Serial Debentures

(Maturing semi-annually in principal amounts of $750,000)

Maturity	Interest Rate per Annum	Maturity	Interest Rate per Annum	Maturity	Interest Rate per Annum
June 1, 1941	.375%	Dec. 1, 1944	1.20%	Dec. 1, 1947	1.80%
Dec. 1, 1941	.50 %	June 1, 1945	1.30%	June 1, 1948	1.85%
June 1, 1942	.625%	Dec. 1, 1945	1.40%	Dec. 1, 1948	1.90%
Dec. 1, 1942	.75 %	June 1, 1946	1.50%	June 1, 1949	1.95%
June 1, 1943	.875%	Dec. 1, 1946	1.60%	Dec. 1, 1949	2.00%
Dec. 1, 1943	1.00 %	June 1, 1947	1.70%	June 1, 1950	2.05%
June 1, 1944	1.10 %			Dec. 1, 1950	2.10%

Price 100% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the Underwriters, including those named below, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Lehman Brothers

The First Boston Corporation — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

Smith, Barney & Co. — Union Securities Corporation

Mellon Securities Corporation — Lee Higginson Corporation

December 3, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 478,380
1940 volume to date 189,683,311
1939 volume to date 245,081,666

Stocks Ease Slightly In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Stocks took a rest on a moderately lower shelf in today's market.

In the lighest dealings for about six weeks—transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares—the majority of declines were in minor fractions. Comeback tendencies were scarce near the final hour.

While the business picture remained as an anti-liquidating argument, brokers said, rising handicaps persisted in fears of bigger taxes, further adjustment of accounts for year-end income tax purposes, and the feeling in some quarters the war was not going any too well for the British.

Among early wavering stocks—a few stiffened eventually—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Western Union, Kennecott, Chesapeake & Ohio, United Aircraft, and du Pont.

Mild resistance was displayed by Loew's, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck and Allied Chemical.

Behind the greater part of the time in the curb were Breeze Corp., Lake Shore, Acme Wire and Aluminum of America. Advances were posted for Fruehauf Trailer, Elgin Watch and Humble Oil.

Bonds Still Irregular

The bond market clung to its recent narrow and irregular trend today with only a few rails stepping out of fractional bracket changes.

Except for a lively interest in some obligations of the Erie railroad, trading was light in all sections of the list and up to noon many favorites had not appeared on the tape.

Erie 5s, which have been extremely active in recent sessions, continued to attract attention. After a slight slip up at the opening when overnight selling orders apparently outnumbered buyers, the issue tacked on another fraction at better than 17.

Others ahead moderately included Louisville & Nashville 3s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s and Standard Oil of N. J., 2¾s.

Unchanged to lower issues included Studebaker 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s and Firestone Tire 3½s.

U. S. Governments were mostly unchanged.

Foreign dollar bonds followed the general trend. Norway 6s and Queensland 7s were higher while German 5½s and Uruguay 3¾s dropped back.

McKesson Accountants To Repay $522,402 Fees

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe approved an agreement calling for repayment of $522,402.29 to McKesson & Robbins, Inc., by an accounting firm, in consideration of the drug firm trustee's promise not to sue the accountants for damages.

Judge Coxe authorized Trustee William J. Wardalls to accept payment from Price, Waterhouse & Company of a sum representing the fees paid them for accounting services during six years of the fraudulent regime of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica as president of the drug firm.

Mr. Wardall agreed not to sue the accountants for liability because of their failure to disclose the fraudulent "crude drug" operations of the late swindler Coster-Musica.

The accountants, on the other hand, asserted that in their limited examination of McKesson & Robbins books they were not guilty of any negligence but that their firm was "the victim of the same fraud of which McKesson & Robbins companies were the victims."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Monolith P Cem pf	50c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Montreal R&S pf	$1.25	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 4

Liquidating

Super Corp	Am Tr			
Shrs A	$3.15	..	Dec. 23	.....
Do B	$3.30	..	Dec. 23	.....

Extra

Initial

Ill Mu Water pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 25
Munson Line pf A	$1	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 25
NoWest Nat L Ins	15c	S	Nov. 12	Nov. 1

Irregular

Chain Belt	25c	..	Dec. 12	Dec. 2
Potash Co Am	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 14

Year End

Aluminum Co Am	$3	..	Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Gen Crude Oil	10c	..	Dec. 16	Nov. 15
Glen Alden Coal	50c	..	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Hyde Pk Brew Assc	$1	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Lorn-Horn P Cem	$1	..	Dec. 14	Dec. 4
Nati Acme	50c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 6
Pyrene Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 3
United Illum Co.	$2	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 14

Regular

Alum Co Am pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Burlington Steel	15c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Canadian Sug Est	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ca Malting	50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Cap City Prod	15c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Carter Co (W) pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 10
Carey Mfg 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Cent Eureka M	8c	BM	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Consol M&S Ca	50c	S	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Clorax Chem	75c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Gen Mills pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Gorham Mfg	$1	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Harrisburg Trust	$1.25	S	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Idaho-Md M	5c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Johnson S Shrin S	20c	..	Nov. 27	Nov. 25
Kerlyn Oil A	8¾c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Lambton L & Inv	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Lincoln Tr Prov	75c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Lindsay L&C pf	17½c	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 2
McManus Pet	30c	A	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
Do pf pf	30c	S	Dec. 14	Dec. 10
Mut Bk&Tr St L	50c	Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 10
New Haven Water	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
P S Okla 7% pr in	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do6% pr in	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Reeves (D) Inc 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
So Ca Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Sover'gn L Assur	$1.25	A	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Sussex Trl Deli	40c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
Traders Fin pf A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do pf B	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14

Gets Amphibian Tank Order

RICHMOND, Va.—Food Machinery Corporation of Dunedin, Fla., has been awarded a contract to build 200 amphibian tanks at a cost of $3,300,000, to be turned over to the U. S. Navy, L. E. Jones, assistant manager, has announced. Actual Navy contracts are being issued to Donald Roebling of Clearwater, Fla., inventor of the amphibian, who will award sub-contracts to Food Machinery.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.80a)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	53½	53½	53½	+2½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 22
19½	12⅛	Addresso(1.20e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec 2
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 2
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ½
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	27	21⅜	20⅜	20⅝	+1¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	7	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	168½	167½	168½	+1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	N'v 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec 2
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
74	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	74	74	74	Dec 2
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1⅝e)	5	34⅜	33¾	34⅝	+ ¼
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 2
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	58½	57¾	58	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	3	37½	37	37	Dec 2
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	25	1½	1½	1½	
116½	86¼	Am Can (4)	6	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
184	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	N'v 29
33¾	18	Am Car & Fdy	8	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
65	34	Am Car & F pf	6	62⅛	61	62⅛	Dec 2
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.60)	*3	10½	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	N'v 20
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	N'v 28
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	N'v 29
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅓e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 28
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 2
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	6	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	4	15	15	15	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 2
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	11	40	39¼	40	+1
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	6	51⅞	51½	51½	Dec 2
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 29
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	48⅜	48½	48½	N'v 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	21	82	82	82	— ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 2
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	—1
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	107	107	107	N'v 27
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	49	48½	48½	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	38	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	12	15¼	15 ·	15⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 2
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	12	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	147	147	147	N'v 30
70	50⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	2	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅞
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	5	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅞
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11½	N'v 29
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	— ⅝
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	21	166½	165¾	166½	+ ½
89½	68¼	Am Tobacco (5)	7	69¾	69⅛	69¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	70⅜	70⅛	70¼	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	153	153	153	Dec 2
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	Dec 2
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	34	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anac'nWC(1½e)	1	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	14¾	14½	14¾	N'v 29
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 2
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 30
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	33	33	33	Dec 2
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅞	110	N'v 30
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	15	5⅛	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	51	50¾	51	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	5	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 2
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 2
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	78½	77½	78½	N'v 29
93	49½	As D G 2 pf(18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	12	16⅜	16½	16½	
58⅝	39½	At&SF pf (5e)	3	57½	57	57½	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	16	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	5	17	16	16	N'v 30
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	17	17	17	N'v 30
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	N'v 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	71	71	71	—3
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 2
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 27
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅛	5	5	
14⅞	5¾	Bangor & Ar	2	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	16	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	27	27	27	N'v 28
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	Dec 2
112⅞	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	N'v 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun'r
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	—1½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	4	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	56	56	56	+ ¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	27	86	85½	85⅝	— ½
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	130½	130½	130½	+ ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	24	24	24	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	6	9¾	9½	9¾	Dec 2
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	31⅛	31	31⅛	Dec 2
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	12	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	5	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	4	1	1	1	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36½	36½	36½	
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	Dec 2
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
26⅝	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	2	39	39	39	N'v 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 28
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	34	6	6	6	
25½	13	Bkly Un G	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	10	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ½
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	15	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31⅜	31¾	31¾	— ¾
30¾	17½	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	35	34⅞	35	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
11⅝	7½	Burr Add (1½e)	14	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Dec 2
7⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Dec 2
26⅝	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	N'v 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	12	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19⅛	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	7	14¼	14	14¼	Dec 2
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	51	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 29
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec 2
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	7	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	62½	60½	60½	Dec 2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 30
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	32	32	32	— ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	N'v 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Dec 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	28	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	— ⅝
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 2
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1	+ A

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'd's in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38½	N'v 29
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	
		Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 29
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	N'v 27
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	13	77	76⅛	76¾	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 2
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	6	38	38	38	
43⅛	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	9	29⅜	29½	29½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	103¼	102⅜	102⅜	—1⅞
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	2	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	27	27	27	N'v 30
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 30
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	3	21	20⅜	20⅜	Dec 2
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	3	20	20	20	— ¾
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	42	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1¾
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21	21	21	
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	2	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	101	101	101	N'v 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	40⅜	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
18⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	87	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	19	57	54⅞	56⅜	+1⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (.80)	21	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	18	18	18	Dec 2
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 28
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	5	24	24	24	Dec 2
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	16	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	64	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Toy Sales May Set a New High This Christmas

CHICAGO (AP)—A survey of the country's toy merchants disclosed that the 1940 parental appropriation for childhood Yuletide joy was estimated at $330,000,000, which is approximately 10 per cent more than the nation's toy bill last Christmas.

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All-American Toys

This Christmas will be the nearest to an "all-American" the nation ever has had, dealers reported, because of the war which has shut off the flow of fancy toys and trinkets from old world artisans.

A survey of exhibitors at the Merchandise Mart, a focal point for retailers' purchasing the past few months in preparation for the holiday trade, indicated toy expenditures this year might be the greatest in history. Comparable figures for 1929 were not available, dealers said, comprehensive surveys of all the nation's 1,700 manufacturers of games, wheelgoods and decorations having been made only in recent years. Estimates of trade publications, manufacturers, and distributors were included in this year's survey.

Merchandise Mart officials called their estimates conservative inasmuch as some toy lines reported sales gains ranging from 20 to as much as 75 per cent. Domestic manufacturers have experienced greater sales increases this year than during any Christmas season for years due to the absence of imported toys as well as improved consumer buying power as a result of the armament program.

Trimmings Made in U. S.

For the first time since Christmas trees were decorated with pop corn and cranberry chains, trees will be trimmed with all-American made trinkets and tinsel. Germany, whose craftsmen were largely responsible for developing modern decorations, was unable to export any of these items this season.

Stuffed toys—dolls and animals and the ever-popular hobby horses—were formerly supplied by German factories. This year little Johnny will rock away on a skin-covered horse made in America at half the imported article's price.

Other usually imported toys including dolls from Italy, mechanical spring and novelty toys from Czechoslovakia, Germany and France and rubber balloons and toys from Belgium will have American substitutes around the tree.

Merchants reported the only imported toys available this year came from England, Japan and China and there had been a definite slackening of shipments from the Orient.

Commonwealth Offering

NEW YORK—Public offering of the 14,104 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Commonwealth Loan Company at $100 and accumulated dividend has been oversubscribed, and the books closed, according to an announcement from Lee Higginson Corporation, which, with Blyth & Co., Inc., headed the underwriting group offering the stock. Other members of the underwriting group were: Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Indianapolis Bond and Share Corporation; The Illinois Company of Chicago; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Carter H. Harrison & Co., and Piper, Jaffray and Hopwood.

Allis & Chalmers Bonus

MILWAUKEE, Wisc.—A $500,000 Christmas present will be made to Allis-Chalmers employees this year, according to an announcement made by Max W. Babb, President. This bonus will be paid on Dec. 20 to all shop and office employees on the basis of 2 per cent of their total earnings for the 12 months preceding the last pay period in November. Members of the management group will not participate.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2¼s 45-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
1 3¼s 46-44	109.15	109.15	109.15
1 3¼s 46-44 reg	109.12	109.12	109.12
38 2¾s 47-45	110.2	110.2	110.2
11 3¾s 56-46	116.11	116.11	116.11
4¼s 52-47	22.10	122.10	122.10
1 2½s 48	110.13	110.13	110.13
5 2s 50-48	106.15	106.15	106.18
8 3s 55-51	113.5	113.1	113.5
6 2¼s 56-54	105.23	105.23	106.23
30 2¼s 68-55	110.31	110.31	110.31
5 2¾s 65-60	110.10	110.10	110.10

New York City Bond

72 3s 0	102	101⅞	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	1¼	1¼	81¼
19 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96½	95¾	96½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	0¼	80	80¼
42 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62	61½	62
9 Allied Stra 4½s 51	102	101¾	102
4 Allied Stra 4½s 50	102	102	102
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Am&For P 5s 2030	51¼	50⅜	50⅜
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Am T&T 5½s 43	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	110	110	110
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	48	48	48
4 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
12 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108⅛	108¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s2'95 st	87½	87½	87½
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	97½	97½	97½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68¼	68	68
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	65½	65½	65½
31 A C Line 4½s '64	53¾	53¼	53¾
18 A C Line 5s '45	69⅝	69½	69⅝
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	70	69⅞	70
7 B&O 95 st A	34½	34⅛	34½
8 B&O 95 st C	39⅛	38⅛	38½
1 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
35 B&O 96 st F	34¼	34¼	34¼
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	127¾	127¾	127¾
16 B&O 4s '48	69¾	69¾	69¾
16 B&O S W 50 st	45	44	44
6 Bell TPa 5s '60C	135⅝	135½	135½
8 Beth Stl 3s '60	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	72	72	72
6 Boston&Me 4s '60	70	70	70
3 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18¾	18	18¼
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
10 Bkly Un 4s 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
7 Bkly Un as 5s '50	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
5 Bkly Un as 5s '57B	106	105¾	105¾
5 Buf en El 4½s '81	111¼	111⅜	111⅝
2 Buf 1st 5s '57 st	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	3⅜	3½	3½
6 Bush Term 5s '55	43¼	43	43
4 Bush T Bldg 5 s'60	66	66	66
1 Cal Ore 4½s '60	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	97⅛	97¼	97¼
11 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96½	95⅞	96½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	105	105	105
2 Can Pac 5s 44	102	101¾	102
1 Can Pac 5s 54	70¾	70½	70½
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
20 Celanese 3s 55	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	43¼	43¼	43¼
15 Cen Hud G&E 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	66½	66½	66½
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 Certain-td 5½s 48	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛
1 C&O 4½s 92	129½	129½	129½
14 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
47 Chi & Alton 3s 49	8	8	8
G5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	81	80⅞	80⅞
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
7 CB&Q 4s 'Ill 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92¼	92	92
19 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	113¼	113⅛	113¼
13 Chic Gt West 4s 59	28¼	28	28¼
10 Chi I&L 6s 66	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
6 Chi I&L 6s 47	17¾	17⅝	17¾
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Chi I&L 4s 47	17	17	17
40 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4¼	4⅛	4¼
9 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16 CM&SP 4½s 89C	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28⅛	28¼	28⅛
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	17½	17	17¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9	9	9
13 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	15	14¼	15
13 Chi&NW 4½s 87	14½	14½	14½
79 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
40 Chi NW 4½s '2037	9¼	9⅛	9¼
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
2 Chi & NW s 87	14½	14	14½
28 Chi & NW 3½s 87	14	13⅝	14
27 CRI & P 4½s '52A	57⅜	53¼	57⅜
8 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	51½	51½	51½
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 C R I & P 4s '88	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	11	11	11
12 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	57⅜	53¼	57⅜
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 CT Hte & SE 5s'60	54	54	54
8 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	40½	40½	40½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '62	90	89½	89½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Childs Co 5s '43	29	28¾	28¾
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 C I N Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55¼	55	55
17 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	80⅜	80	80
4 Clev Elec Il 3s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85¾	84½	84½
53 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76½	75⅞	75⅞
25 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	69½	68¾	69¼
4 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
23 Col & So 4½s '80	12¾	12½	12¾
6 Colo&Sou 4½s 32 May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¼	104½
26 Colm Macky Inc '69 ww	41⅞	41½	41½
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
15 Comwlth Edsv3½s'58	113	113	113
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
7 Cons Edis 3½s '48	106	106	106
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Rlty 4s '54	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	111½	111½	111½
2 Contin Cal 5½s '48	106	106	106
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
12 Cuba RR 7½s '46	19¼	18½	19¼
5 Curtl Pub 3s '55	100⅛	100	100
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	108¾	108¼	108¼
3 Dul&Mes Ry 5s '43	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞
9 D&RG 4½s '36	6¼	6¼	6¼
43 D&RG 4s '36	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
16 D&RGW25s '552Asd	1	1	1
1 D&RG West 5s '78	4¾	4¾	4¾
24 Det Ed 4½s '61	106	105⅝	105⅝
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16½	16⅛	16⅛
10 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	99	98½	98½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
50 Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
150 Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	78½	78	78
74 Erie gen lien 4s '96	40	39½	39⅝
41 Erie cv 4s '53 A	35¼	34⅝	35¼
31 Erie cv 4s '53 B	35	34⅛	34⅛
4 Erie Gene 6s '57	97	97	97
13 FirestoneT&R3½s '48	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
102 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	5	5	5
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	108¾	105½	105¾
19 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	93⅞	93⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107⅞	107Q	107⅞
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104¾	104¼	104½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	99	99
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85½	85	85
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
5 GulfM&OH Inc 2015	36	35	36
10 GulfM&OH 4s '75	60¾	60¾	60¾
6 Hoe & Ct 1st mtg '44	92	90¾	92
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29	28½	28½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	43¼	43	43
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅝	10½	10½
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	38	38	38
15 IllCen rfg 4s '55	40	40	40
3 Ill Cen 4½s '66	37	36⅝	36⅜
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	40¾	40½	40½
11 Inland Stl 3s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Interlake Iron sc 4s '47	97½	97	97
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
38 Int T&T 4½s '52	24⅜	23¾	24⅜
42 Int T&T 5s '55	26½	25¾	26
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	29½	29¼	29¼
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¾
5 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Lac Gas 5½s 58	57¾	57½	57½
8 K L E & West 3s 47	85	85	85
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31	31	31
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	62	62	62
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 43	80	80	80
5 Leh Cal Coal 5s 64st	34¼	34	34
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
5 Leh Val N 4½s 50	44¼	44	44
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¼	20⅛	20¼
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	16¾	17
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Loews 3½s 46	105	105	105
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	97¾	98
3 LongIsl rfg 4s 49 st	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88	88	88
3 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	107	107	107
14 Lou&N Unit 4s 'M 4s52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
4 L&N 3s 80 St L	88	88	88
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
2 Manati Sug 4½s 45 st	82	81¾	82
93 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	103½	104¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 MidlandRRNJ 5s '40	26	26	26
10 MillSpart&NW cv '47	13	13	13
2 MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 MSP&SSM 5½s49	1	1	1
7 MSP&SSMarie5s '38	7	7	7
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4½s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11⅜	11	11
55 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	3½	3½	3½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 M-K-T cv 5½s '49	¾	¾	¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16¾	17
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16¾	16¾
31 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
8 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 MonWPa Pub Sc6s '65	111⅛	111	111
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106½	106⅜	106½
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	36¼	35¾	35¾
25 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33	32½	32½
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41	41	41
33 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104	104
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	107½	107½	107½
4 N Y Dock 4½s 60	107¼	107	107
1 NOG1Nor 5s 83	69	69	69
16 N Orl Term 4s 53	67½	67¼	67¼
1 NOTex&M 5s 54 B	34	34	34
2 NO&N Long Br 4s 47	87	87	87
10 NYC rfg 4s 2013	63⅜	63¼	63¼
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅛	57	57⅛
1 NYC cn 4s 98	63	63	63
40 NYC 3¾s 46	1907⅛	90½	90½
8 NYC cv 3¾s 52	61	60½	60½
16 NYC&HR 4s 92	99	99	99
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
13 NYCh&StL 6s 41	90⅝	90	90¼
38 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	71	70⅝	70¾
25 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	58	57¾	57¾
10 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	85	85	85
2 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	94½	94½	94½
5 NYEdis 3¼s 65	110¼	110	110¼
27 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	20	19½	20
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	18½	18¼	18⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	16	16	16
2 N Y S&W 5½s 37	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 NYTel 3¼s 67	111½	111½	111½
1 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	57	57	57
8 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	103¾	103⅞
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	13	13	13
10 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126⅜	126½
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¼	62⅞
C Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55	55
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
1 Nor Pac 4 s97	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42½
19 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108	108	108
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
15 Pac Gas & El 3¾s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112	112	112
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	1	1	1
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	51	51	51
2 Park Pier 5½s 47	96	96	96
9 Pen Co 4s 52 E	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Pen Co&Det 4½s77	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 Pen P&L 4½s 74	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pen RR Gen 5s 68	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108⅝	108¼	108¼
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93½	93½	93½
13 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	104¼	104	104¼
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	104	104	104
19 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97½	97	97½
27 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89¾	89¼	89¼
7 Pere Marq 5s 56	73⅜	73¼	73¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	81¾	82	82
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
5 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
14 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3	3
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Phillips Pet 3s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 PCC & St L 4½s'77	104	103½	104½
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	103½	103½	103½
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s 59B	57	57	57
7 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	56¾	56½	56½
12 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
19 Readg 4½s '97 A	80½	80	80½
1 Readg Jer Cen 4½ '51	66	65¼	66
19 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	103	103	103
7 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104¼	104¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
37 Rio Gr West 1st4s '39	37½	35½	37
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 St P & G 1st 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 StLIM&S4sRe&G '33	65½	65¼	65¼
5 StLPeo&NW5s '48	21½	21½	21¼
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	9	9	9
11 St L S F 4½s '78	9	8⅞	9

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 StLSF4½s '78ct st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7 St L S F 4s '50 A	8¼	6	8¼
6 St L S F 4s '50A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 St L S W 5s '52	15½	15½	15½
10 St LSW 1st 4s '89	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
8 StP&KCShL4½s'41	4½	4½	4½
3 StPaulUnDep6s'72	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	9	69	69
1 Schulco 6½s '46	38	38	38
11 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	38	37	38
10 Seab A L cn 5 '45	4½	4¾	4½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3½	3½	3½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	9	9
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	3½	3¼	3½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Sea-All Flo 6s '35B ct	2½	2½	2½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s '35B ct		2½	2
25 Shell Un 2½s '54	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
8 Silesian-Am 7s '41	70	70	70
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	103½	103⅜	103⅜
16 So Bell T&T 3s '79	108⅛	108	108
18 ou Pac 4½s '68	37⅛	36½	36¾
40 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36⅛	36	36
19 Sou Pac 4½s '69	36⅛	36	36
40 So Pac rfg 4s '55	57⅜	57⅜	57½
7 So Pac cll 4s '49	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
16 So Pac 2¾s '46	45¾	44¼	45¼
21 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	41¼	40⅜	41
3 South Ry 6½s '56	81¼	81¼	81½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	75	75	75
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	55½	55¼	55½
6 S W Bell Tel 3¼s 64	110¼	110¼	110⅝
12 Spokane Int 5s 55	27	26½	27
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106⅜	106½	106⅜
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105¼	104½	104½
15 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s50	90	90	90
20 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106¾	106⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	108	108	108
24 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	66½	66½	66½
6 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	66½	66½	66½
8 TexP-MP Ter 5½s64	92	91¾	91¾
1 Third Ave 5s 37	101	101	101
18 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20¾	20½	20¾
6 Third Ave 4s 60	39½	39¾	39¾
4 Tri Continent 5s 53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108	108	108
4 Union Oil-Can 6s 42	108	108	108
15 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	106½	106¼	106¼
7 Un Pac 3½s 70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	104½	104½	104½
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	105	105	105
5 Virginia Ry 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42½	42½	42½
8 Wabash 2d 5s 39	13¼	13¼	13¼
30 Wabash 5s 80D	4¾	4½	4¾
5 Wab 2½s Omaha 41	5¾	5¾	5¾
46 Wabash 5s 76B	4¾	4¾	4¾
58 Wabash 4½s 78C	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Walker H 4½s 45	104½	104⅝	104⅝
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Westch Ltd 4½s '77A	100½	100½	100½
16 Westn Md 4s '52	92½	91¾	91¾
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 Western Un 5s '51	78½	78½	78½
10 Western Un 5s '60	77	76½	76¾
12 Western Un 4½s '50	74¾	74½	74¾
37 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	107	106⅞	107
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Wilson&Cocv 3¾s '47	102½	102½	102½
20 Wis Cen 4s '49	53¾	53¼	53¾
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	53¾	53¼	53¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s '45A	8½	8½	8½
7 Antioquia 7s '45B	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Argentine 4½s '33 Feb	62½	62½	62½
2 Argentine 4s '72 A	62	62	62
7 Argentine 4½s '48	75⅛	75	75
7 Argentine 4½s '71	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 Bavaria 6½s '45	26¼	26¼	26½
5 Belgium 6½s 49	35½	35¾

Hearing Gets Light on Red Unit in College

Continued from Page 1

ings are being held in the New York County Court House in Foley Square.

Prefacing today's testimony, Mr. Windels declared that the Subcommittee had afforded opportunity to all persons named as belonging to the Communist Party organization either to affirm or deny that they were members of the Communist Party organization.

In a statement in reply to this, Dr. Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, declared that Mr. Windels' statement evaded the truth.

"The facts," Mr. Dodd said, "are that teachers subpoenaed to closed hearings were denied the right of counsel. Mr. Windels refused to promise them copies of their testimony. The teachers, therefore, made statements demanding a free and open hearing. The teachers have not had opportunity to 'affirm or deny' accusations made against them in open hearing. They continue to demand that right."

In furthering the Communist movement, Dr. Grebanier said members of the Communist unit carried on different tasks. He himself wrote book reviews for New Masses, Communist organ, and participated, he said, in the work of two anti-Nazi organizations—the League of American Writers and the Society of Race Tolerance. Mr. Windels offered in evidence as showing work of other members of the unit an advertisement which appeared in the New Masses during 1938 listing the name of Howard Selsam as a lecturer. Dr. Selsam is Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College

In regard to dues to the Communist Party, Dr. Grebanier testified that he paid dues and assessments amounting to $500 a year, more than 10 per cent of his annual income. Weekly dues were $5, and in addition there were dues for "international solidarity," fund raising drives for the Daily Worker and a "Red Front" fund to be subscribed to. If anyone fell in arrears, he was pressed for his contribution, he said.

Dr. Grebanier, telling of his attempts to resign in 1939, testified that he found there was no such thing as resigning from the Communist Party. After repeated efforts in which he wrote a letter to the party detailing his reasons for resigning, he was finally "expelled" on Aug. 18, 1939. Then, he declared, began an attempt to boycott his classes and to set reports afloat both as to his personal character and intellectual equipment.

In a final summing which Mr. Windels permitted him, Dr. Grebanier said he believed the Communist influence in Brooklyn College was now approaching its "vanishing point."

House Shifts

Continued from Page 1

atives "among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed." All Indians are now subject to Federal taxation, the Census Bureau points out.

Once a State is ordered to redistrict itself, the political struggle has only begun. Redistricting usually means a change in political control, always bitterly fought by one party. If that party is in control of the State Legislature, the redistricting usually fails to take place. Numerous States are still electing one or two Congressmen "At Large" because of inability to reach an agreement on readjustments following past censuses.

Final Figures

Following are the Census Bureau's final population figures by states, with 1930 comparison, and old and new congressional apportionments:

States	Population—1940	Population—1930	Apportionment P'ent'n'w
Alabama	2,832,961	2,646,248	9 9
Arizona	499,261	435,573	1 2
Arkansas	1,949,387	1,854,482	7 6
California	6,907,387	5,677,251	20 23
Colorado	1,123,296	1,035,791	4 4
Conn.	1,709,242	1,606,903	6 6
Delaware	266,505	238,380	1 1
D. of Col.	663,091	486,869	. .
Florida	1,897,414	1,468,211	5 6
Georgia	3,123,723	2,908,506	10 10
Idaho	524,873	445,032	2 2
Illinois	7,897,241	7,630,654	27 26
Indiana	3,427,796	3,238,503	12 11
Iowa	2,538,268	2,470,939	9 8
Kansas	1,801,028	1,880,999	7 6
Kentucky	2,845,627	2,614,589	9 9
Louisiana	2,363,880	2,101,593	8 8
Maine	847,226	797,423	3 3
Maryland	1,821,244	1,631,526	6 6
Mass.	4,316,721	4,249,614	15 14
Michigan	5,256,106	4,842,325	17 18
Minnesota	2,792,300	2,563,953	9 9
Mississippi	2,183,796	2,009,821	7 7
Missouri	3,784,664	3,629,367	13 13
Montana	559,456	537,606	2 2
Nebraska	1,315,834	1,377,963	5 4
Nevada	110,247	91,058	1 1
N Hampshire	491,524	465,293	2 2
New Jersey	4,160,165	4,041,334	14 14
New Mexico	531,818	423,317	1 2
New York	13,479,142	12,588,066	45 45
N. Carolina	3,571,623	3,170,276	11 12
N. Dakota	641,935	680,845	2 2
Ohio	6,907,612	6,646,697	24 23
Oklahoma	2,336,434	2,396,040	9 8
Oregon	1,089,684	953,786	3 4
Penna.	9,900,180	9,631,350	34 33
Rhode Island	713,346	687,497	2 2
S. Carolina	1,899,804	1,738,765	6 6
S. Dakota	642,961	692,849	2 2
Tennessee	2,915,841	2,616,556	9 10
Texas	6,414,824	5,824,715	21 21
Utah	550,310	507,847	2 2
Vermont	359,231	359,611	1 1
Virginia	2,677,773	2,421,851	9 9
Washington	1,736,191	1,563,396	6 6
W Virginia	1,901,974	1,729,205	6 6
Wisconsin	3,137,587	2,939,006	10 10
Wyoming	250,742	225,565	1 1

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada (Continued.)

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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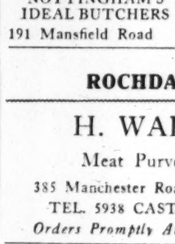

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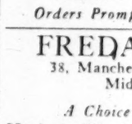

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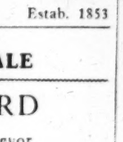

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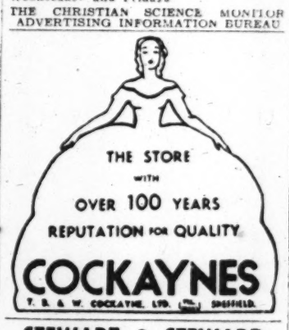

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Fish Ladders' Help Fish to Get Past River Dams?

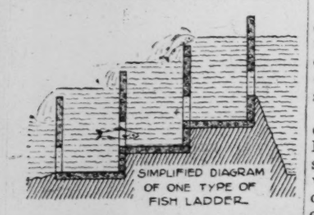
A fishway is a device to help fish to pass such obstacles as waterfalls and dams which stand in the way of their desire to swim upstream to spawn.

One type of fishway consists of a series of rectangular pools or steps which serve to convert a fall into a cascade. The popular term for such a fishway is a "fish ladder." Another type of fishway consists of a long chute which, by its gradual slope, reduces the velocity of the flow of water, the speed of flow in some cases being further reduced by forcing countercurrents of water into the chute through gratings. The fish, then, are able to ascend this steep but not precipitous "hill."

Fish ladders are especially important in streams up which salmon make their way to spawning grounds. Some of the largest fishways ever built are located along the Columbia River.

There are two fish ladders at the Rock Island dam, on the Columbia River. The ladders have a grade of one-foot rise to 10 feet in length, beginning at the base of the dam and running straight through it. Each of the fishways is 20 feet wide, the successive pools being 10 feet long, with water four feet deep, a minimum of six inches of water flowing over the entire length of each partition between the pools.

At Bonneville Dam, provision is made for the passing of as many as 100,000 fish per day. Besides huge ladders, 40 feet wide, three sets of double fish locks have been provided. A fish lock is basically the same in construction as a canal or navigation lock. It consists of a chamber in which the water level can be made equal to that of either the higher or lower outside level of water. Gates are provided at both the upper and lower levels. In order to make sure that the



ascending fish will rise as the lock fills, a cage (somewhat like an elevator cage) rises with the water, confining the fish to the upper 10 feet of water so that they will be in position to swim right out when the gate to the upper level is opened.

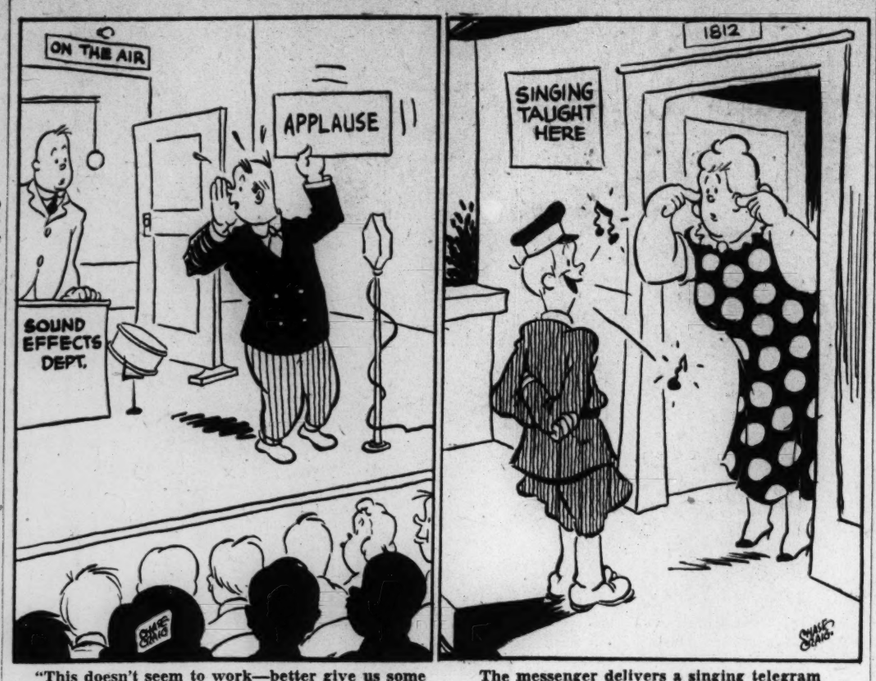
To provide continuous operation, double locks are used, the fish entering one while the second is being filled.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

For Research

To test masonry paints, the National Bureau of Standards has a tiny house laboratory and an outdoor exhibit of 193 wall panels each with different protective coat and history.

From Chariot Days

The standard gauge of our railroads—four feet, eight and one-half inches—goes back to the clearance width established for Roman chariots.



"This doesn't seem to work—better give us some thunder claps!" **The messenger delivers a singing telegram**

A Verse for Today . . .

I will freely sacrifice unto thee: I will praise thy name, O LORD; *for it is good.*—Ps. 54:6.

Party Fun

Same Sound

Prepare slips of paper, each containing two words which sound the same but are spelled differently, Examples: pare, pair; ate, eight; bear, bare; gait, gate; sea, see, etc.

Fold the slips and put into a box or bowl. Place the latter on a table. Name one player who draws a slip, unfolds it, and spells the two words aloud. Allow him 30 seconds in which to frame a sentence containing both words. An example is "The pony approached the gate with lagging gait." If he cannot do this the paper is discarded and he leaves the game. Next a second player chooses a slip. No player draws until it is his turn: in this way all have an equal length of time in which to concoct a sentence.

Those left when all the slips are drawn are given new papers containing three words, such as do, dew, due. Whoever takes the least time to construct a sentence wins

Brevities

The Portland Oregonian: History, we think, will agree on Europe's fundamental error: That in time of peace it didn't prepare for peace.

The Detroit News: "If the pumpkin were omitted from pumpkin pie it would be a custard pie." This could be a warning, or a useful household hint.

In Lighter Vein

Small Wonder

Little Dorothy Ann was learning to dress herself. "Mother," she said one morning after a period of prolonged bewilderment, "I think you'll have to button this dress for me, because I can't. The buttons are behind and I'm in front."

Definite Tastes

Little Polly on a visit to her aunt was offered some left-over fragments of the Sunday dinner. She declined them politely. "Why, Polly, don't you like turkey?" inquired her aunt.

"Only when it's new," replied Polly.

You Know the Kind

"I want to buy a cake of soap," said Mrs. O'Brien to the grocer.

"What kind?"

"I don't remember the name," replied Mrs. O'Brien. "But it's the one the advertisements speak of so highly."—The Wall Street Journal.

The Country Guide

"Can you tell me the way to the church?" asked the stranger in the village.

"Certainly, sir," replied the oldest inhabitant, obligingly. "Go up the down, keep straight along the crooked lane, then round the square, and when you turn left, you're right!"—Montreal Star.

Daily Quotation

MEN of God have always, from time to time, walked among men and made their commission felt in the heart and soul of the commonest hearer.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Where Would You Find—

1. Wilhelmshaven?
2. Hominy?
3. Frenchman's Bay?
4. A tarboosh?
5. The Rock Island Centennial Bridge?
6. The Gibraltar of America?
7. A moose?
8. Kipling's American home?
9. Ethiopia?
10. Grama-grass?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Stretching a Point

One day while Andrew Carnegie was showing a party through the plant, an inspector supervising the material for a Federal bridge came up to him.

"Mr. Carnegie," he said, "they tell me at the office they cannot guarantee more than 20,000 modulus of elasticity for the bridge. I must have at least 25,000."

"That sounds reasonable," said Carnegie, without blinking an eye. The inspector began to launch forth on the technical problem involved. Carnegie interrupted. "Yes, yes, I know all about that. I'll see that you get your full 25,000," and he walked quickly away. Out of earshot, he called a trusted employee over to him. "George," he said, "what on earth is a modulus of elasticity?"

No Rural Isolation

Farms are less isolated than they used to be, due to motor transportation. They're going to be less so in the future, as a Michigan school teacher discovered recently when she answered a knock at the door.

The caller inquired the route to Ionia, eight miles away. She gave the directions and watched to see where he had left his automobile. Instead of walking toward the road, however, the man calmly walked through the pasture behind the barn, climbed into his airplane, and flew away.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A naval base and potential invasion port on the North Sea in Northwest Prussia.
2. A name given hulled corn in the United States; in some regions it is coarsely ground.
3. A beautiful bay on the coast of Maine.
4. A brimless felt cap with a colored silk tassel worn by Moslems; usually red.
5. The new five-span, $2,500,000 bridge over the Upper Mississippi, connecting Rock Island, Ill., with Davenport, Iowa.
6. A name given the city of Quebec, because of its commanding position on the St. Lawrence River.
7. The North American elk.
8. "Naulahka," where Rudyard Kipling lived from 1892-96, is about 3 miles from Brattleboro, Vermont.
9. A mountainous volcanic country in Northeast Africa; annexed to Italy on May 9, 1936, according to a proclamation by Premier Mussolini.
10. A name given various species of low pasture-grasses of Western and Southwestern United States.

Take Better Pictures

A plain wall is the best possible background for an indoor picture. Adhere to the simple-background rule indoors and out.

It's Advisable to Stick to the Simpler Tricks When Using Artificial Light

This is the last in a series of five articles on taking pictures.

A.P. Feature Service

There are three ways to light your subjects for indoor photographs—by daylight coming through a window, by flash, or by electric light.

The latter two are more practical since the length of time the sun comes through your windows is limited and the poses a subject can take in the area near the window frame are few.

If you do attempt a picture indoors by sunlight, remember that the light from a window alone is not sufficient to do the job. The shadow side of the face must be filled in by a reflector which will pick up the light of the window and throw it back into the shadows. The best reflector is made of a large piece of white cardboard or a sheet or bath towel draped over a chair.

Cost Is Factor

The main objection to flashlight is the cost. Bulbs cost 15 to 20 cents each and can be used only once. However, their advantages are important. First, the light from one flash bulb is equal to about four flood bulbs. This means you can shut down your lens to f8 or f11 when you use one flash bulb about five feet from your subject. Second, your subject will probably be less self-conscious than he would be facing several bright flood bulbs.

Rules for placement of lights are the same for flash and flood. If only one light is used, it should be placed a bit to the side and slightly above the subject, about five feet away. This will bring out the roundness of the face.

Don't put the light so high that the eyes become shadowed. If two or more lights are used, begin by

Lamps, backs of chairs, and other objects can break into a picture and produce undesirable effects. Avoid distorting shadows.

placing one next to the camera. This will light the subject evenly. Then add a light a bit to one side, high up and closer. This, the strongest light, will highlight and give modeling to the face while the main light next the camera will fill in the shadows.

The only other place you might need a light is on the background behind your subject. It is strongly advisable to stick to this basic and very satisfactory sort of lighting.

Keep Them Simple

The advice on backgrounds for outdoor pictures applies indoors. Keep them simple. A plain wall is the best possible background for a portrait.

When you pick a chair for your subject see that the back ends somewhere below the sitter's shoulder line. Otherwise the horizontal line of the chair will interfere with the outline of your sitter's head.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

Hope (N. H.) Pioneer

When W. E. Lugabill was injured by his tractor while plowing several weeks ago and taken to the hospital, one of his many worries was that he would be unable to finish his fall plowing. He had not figured on his neighbors and friends, however. Monday morning a line of tractors started for the field and soon eleven tractors pulling 30 plow bottoms were rapidly turning the stubble over and by 2:30 p. m. the job was completed.

Among those who donated tractors and those who operated them, were W. E. Brokhausen, Edgar Schmidt, Willard Gunkel, Maynard Johnson, Everett Schmidt, Robert Lockwood, John Freund, I. K. Elston, A. A. Tvedt, Al Gunkel, Herbert Matthiessen and Oliver Vierkandt.

Something New

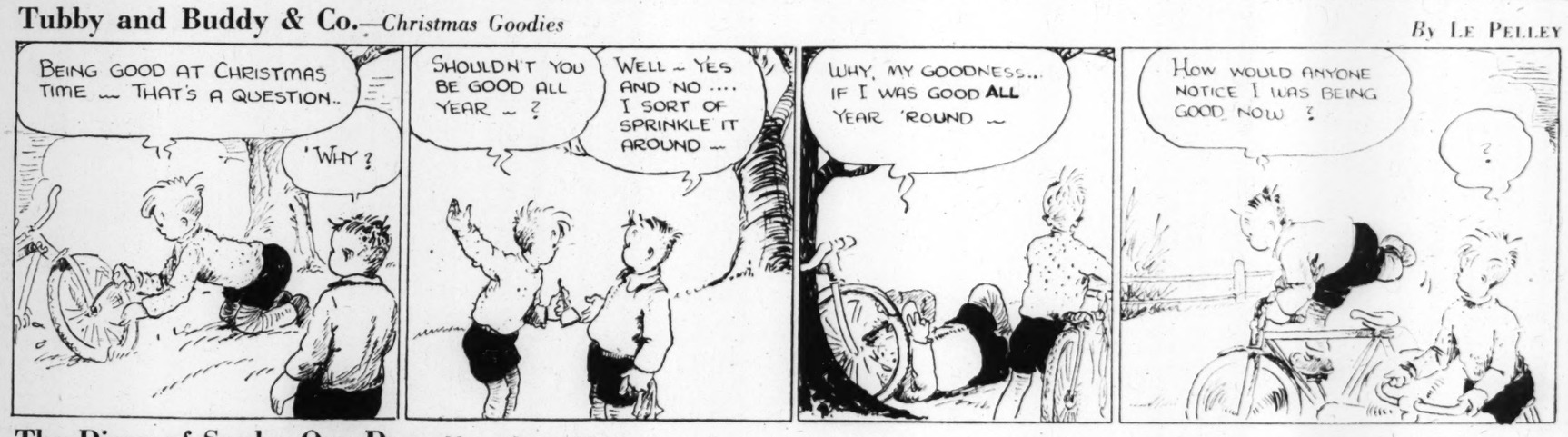
A chemically etched nail developed by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory has much greater holding power in soft wood than a plain nail.

A Bachelor of Arts degree in radio speech is conferred by the University of Oklahoma.

A new wheelbarrow tire requires no inflation, yet combines advantages of pneumatic and solid tires.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Goodies*

By LE PELLEY


BEING GOOD AT CHRISTMAS TIME ~ THAT'S A QUESTION..
'WHY?
SHOULDN'T YOU BE GOOD ALL YEAR ~ ?
WELL ~ YES AND NO .... I SORT OF SPRINKLE IT AROUND ~
WHY, MY GOODNESS... IF I WAS GOOD ALL YEAR 'ROUND ~
HOW WOULD ANYONE NOTICE I WAS BEING GOOD NOW ?
?

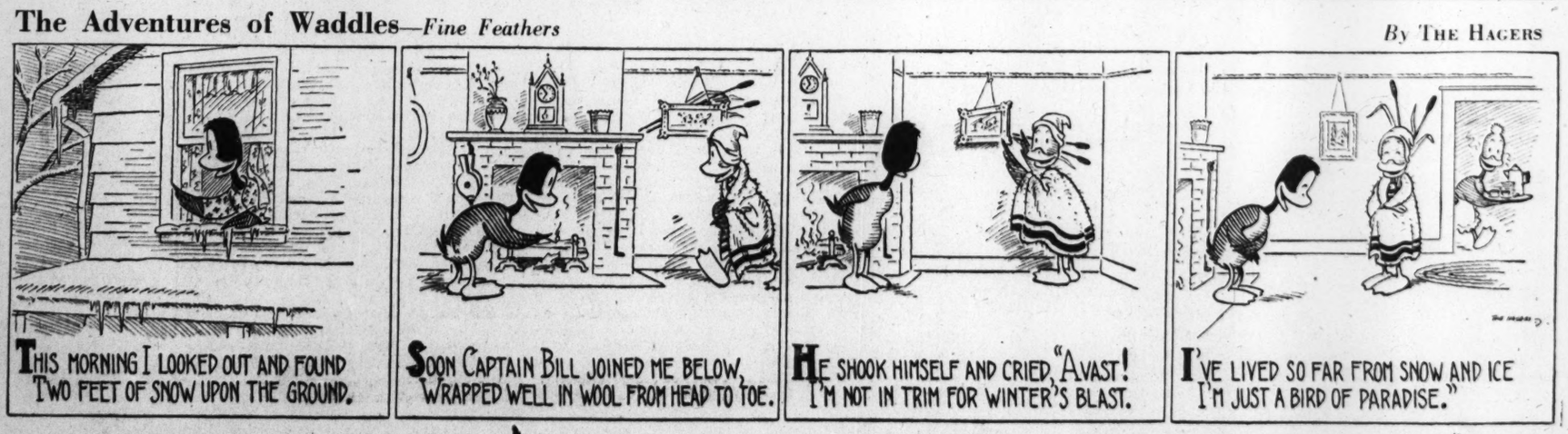
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Move Over, Please*

By RODGERS

There is something wrong with the Boss's window, it won't stay open, so last night he propped it up with his ruler, and then he taught me a new trick—
"Just pull that string when you get up in the A.M., then the window will close and the room will be nice and warm when I get up!" he said —
So I did, and the window closed all right—
"Boy, that's pretty slick!" I thought
But later I couldn't seem to remember what he told ME to do while the room was warming up!
Guess he thought I was smart enough to figure that out myself, which I did!
Rodgers

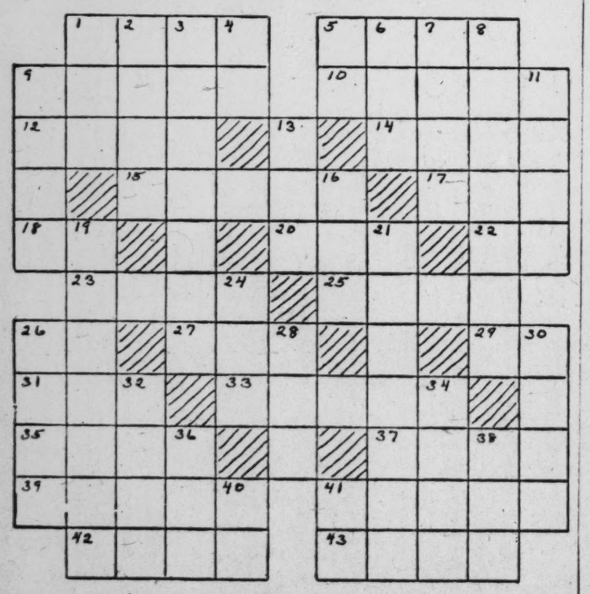
The Adventures of Waddles—*Fine Feathers*

By THE HAGERS


THIS MORNING I LOOKED OUT AND FOUND TWO FEET OF SNOW UPON THE GROUND.
SOON CAPTAIN BILL JOINED ME BELOW, WRAPPED WELL IN WOOL FROM HEAD TO TOE.
HE SHOOK HIMSELF AND CRIED, "AVAST! I'M NOT IN TRIM FOR WINTER'S BLAST.
I'VE LIVED SO FAR FROM SNOW AND ICE I'M JUST A BIRD OF PARADISE."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is heroine of "A Doll's House"?
5—What is large dogfike mammal?
9—Who were encountered on way to St. Ives?
10—What are heavy hammers for driving piles?
12—Mimics.
14—To interlock.
15—A stream.
17—What do you call one who excels at anything?
18—What is a river of Italy?
20—A mesh is what?
22—Kilowatt (abbr.)
23—What is a journey in a circuit?
25—What is fruit of a palm?
26—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
27—Organ of hearing is what?
28—What is an artificial language?
31—What is a precious stone cut and polished for ornament?
33—What are devices attached to the body for swimming?
35—To beam brightly and steadily.
37—If you were in Vicksburg, Miss. in what direction would you travel to reach Meridian?
39—What is a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast?
41—What are pens for swine?
42—Scent
43—Small island is what?

Down

1—Little pinch is what?
2—Above.
3—What is that which remains after a part is taken?
4—While.
5—What was Shakespeare's first name (abbr.)?
6—The acorn becomes what?
7—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
8—What is well-known woodpecker of eastern North America?
9—What do you call a variation from a true or plane surface?
11—What is a dish of meat and vegetables?
13—A marsh is what?
16—Barnaby Rudge had hair of what color?
19—Who is hero of a Shakespeare play?
21—What are marks to shoot at?
24—Uncooked.
28—A three-minute glass is used to time boiling what?
28—An outfit is what?
30—What do you call players who are not having their innings?
32—Temper of mind is what?
34—What is an extent of canvas by which wind propels a boat?
36—To court.
38—Jurisdiction of a bishop is what?
40—Pair (abbr.)
41—What is a river of China?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear,. then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aiding China Against the Axis

Tokyo's signing of the Triple Axis pact with Berlin and Rome placed American aid to China in one parcel with aid to Britain. Washington's action to furnish $100,000,000—half as a loan to China and half as support for its currency—is aptly described by Secretary Hull as the minimum that the United States can do to aid that nation's fight against predatory totalitarianism.

This is the largest loan so far made in implementation of the United States' Far Eastern policy. Money alone does not fight a war. China's problem is to translate financial aid into military aid—into supplies, into planes, guns, and other equipment. Yet such aid serves another purpose which is important to the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war. It can be used to bolster Chinese currency which is no less under attack than are Chinese cities. The puppet regimes set up by Tokyo derive whatever strength they have among the Chinese people from the financial as well as from the political support emanating from Tokyo. The prestige of such regimes suffers as long as Chinese currency maintains a more reliable purchasing power than that of the puppets.

Aid to China remains secondary to the defense of democracy in the Atlantic, for when aggression is defeated in Europe it can be curbed with less effort in Asia. But that is not to say that those who fight for China's freedom are not a very considerable part of the world force against aggression. Whatever aid the United States can afford to give them is a part of American defense.

The United States may have only a narrow margin above its own armament needs and those of Britain to draw upon in aiding the Chinese. But there is another source of supply still open to China, namely Russia. The Soviet Union has already supplied China against Japan; even since the formation of the Triple Axis these supplies appear to have gone forward. It should be further encouraged by American backing for the Chinese money that pays for Russian equipment.

Beyond this the loan is immediately translatable into improved morale among Chinese patriots. And it is one more disappointment to Axis collaborators in Tokyo. Thus wherever hope remains for an eventual triumph of true order over the so-called "new order," news of judicious aid by the United States to China will be welcome.

The Bible and the Bay State

In proclaiming Sunday, December 8, as Massachusetts Bible Sunday, Governor Leverett Saltonstall has performed a patriotic service to State and Nation. His public reminder that the Founding Fathers cherished the conviction that American ideals of life could prosper only as the Bible continued to dominate the life and the thoughts of the American people is a warning worthy of the Biblical prophets themselves. Not without reason does the Governor call upon citizens to proclaim anew this conviction and to exalt the Bible as the book that contains "the Truth that makes men free."

His plea will reach many hearts currently made receptive by world events which are piling up evidence to prove the truth of the Bible's teaching that spiritual power is superior to material might. The Allied withdrawal at Dunkirk was proof positive of this to millions—not only to Britons. And ever since then letters and articles have been pouring across the sea that bear witness to the fact that God's promises, as recorded in the Scriptures, are kept—when He is turned to for guidance, protection, and comfort.

Americans have not yet been subjected to such ordeals as are turning people abroad to a renewed searching of the Scriptures. Nor need they be—if they will heed such warnings as that of Daniel Webster so opportunely brought to public attention by Governor Saltonstall: "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible, our country will go on prospering and to prosper; but if we and our posterity neglect its instruction and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury our glory in profound obscurity."

Governor Saltonstall's proclamation is the first document of its kind known to Bible Society leaders. It deserves to be studied in every home. In a world menaced by a pagan creed of totalitarianism, Americans may well exalt the book that will acquaint them with the Christ. For, as John Robinson wrote in 1620 to the Founding Fathers, "When Christ reigns, and not until then, will the world have rest."

Too Busy Now

The trouble with some people is they haven't any trouble. It took a national crisis apparently to distract the attention of many Londoners away from themselves. With most of the population engaged in either military service or war production, psychiatrists report that mental disorders which were expected to develop under bombing are "strangely missing."

Before the war, it is estimated, their patients numbered about 7 per cent of the citizenry. With blackouts, constant bombardments, loss of sleep and other conditions which psychiatry would be most unlikely to recommend as remedial, their practice has curiously dwindled away. A phenomenon of national danger has, of course, always been the rapid shelving of all personal grievances. The instance referred to is but another indication of the extent to which unselfish thinking can uproot self-pity, which is acknowledged to be very largely the basis of the so-called nervous disorders. The 7 per cent, says Allan A. Michie, in the Survey Graphic, "have something else to think about now."

Warning to Bureaucrats

In every industrial country an increasingly complex economic life has led to increasingly complex governmental regulations. The example of the traffic policing made necessary by a motorcar age is typical of expanding administrative restraints in a dozen fields. In the United States the last decade particularly has witnessed a tremendous multiplication of Federal agencies. This hands over to officials very large discretionary powers over citizens and their businesses. One of the most necessary tasks of Congress is to see that this power is used as fairly and wisely as possible.

That is the need which lies behind the Walter-Logan bill. Enactment of the measure, just completed by the House of Representatives in face of a promised Presidential veto, indicates that Congress is aware of the dangers in bureaucratic law-making and resolved to place some restraints upon it. In Britain and America there has always been a revolt against administrative law. Habeas corpus and the right of a citizen to sue an official for damage caused even in the performance of duty are examples of the safeguards set up against arbitrary or personal power.

Some of the drive behind the Walter-Logan bill has come from Republican partisanship. Some of it from other opponents of the New Deal. The bill contains holes which many of those who voted for it hoped to chink up with amendments or revisions. Probably the veto message which is expected will point out that the bill is something of a Procrustean bed, fitting diverse kinds of agencies into an iron-clad rule. Also it may be objected that it appears aimed only at the newer commissions and boards.

Undoubtedly improvements can be devised. A basic one would be for Congress to take more care itself in setting up or revising the framework in which regulating bodies operate instead of asking the courts to do this. But the tightening of requirements for judicial review of final administrative orders is sound. The recent tendency of the Supreme Court has been to refuse to correct recognized mistakes made by Federal agencies.

The provision for hearings on and publication of the rules for their own procedure adopted by regulatory bodies is salutary. The temptation of these agencies is illustrated by the vote last January of two members of the Securities and Exchange Commission to alter a rule retroactively when they discovered it would not give them the power they desired in a case under consideration. It is impossible to police industry today by rules as fixed and impersonal as traffic lights. But there is great need that the "traffic cops" required should be under definite restraints. Even should the Walter-Logan bill be vetoed, its passage is a useful warning to bureaucrats and an encouraging sign to citizens that Congress intends to curb arbitrary or personal power.

The Lady Next Door says that her little boy is unable to make up his mind between an electric train and one of these new mechanical football teams for his father this Christmas.

Skating shows are more numerous and popular than ever, proving that good skaters still cut a big figure.

Coventry

What made this Coventry at which we gaze
Outraged, three thousand miles away?
What mean these plain pine coffins end to end
And tier on ghastly tier, in Coventry?
If it is not too late for us to learn
Let us look thoughtfully at Coventry.
It will not be enough for intellectuals
Or ministers or poets to be willing
To see the sign. The rest must look as well—
The people who read only sports and funnies;
The people who have many little cares,
Such cares as buying a new car or getting
Enough hot water, and the usual kind
Of turkey they insist on for Thanksgiving;
The people who go south in winter time
And north in summer, or those not so rich
Who feel abused to have to share the cost
Of their own government, or wait for lights
At crossings. All must turn their eyes and look.
Let none be covering his gaze because
He caught a glimpse of something that was shocking.
The call for courage comes to thinking first.
Then let us have enough of it to look
On this premonitory Coventry.

PEARL STRACHAN

Mute Denmark Finding Voice

How a mute people of a Nazi-occupied nation is finding voice, and relief, at the fountain of song demonstrates one of the practical uses of poetry. You may read it today between the lines of letters, dispatches, verse, and word-of-mouth, brought to America from Denmark.

When the blackout became complete, the Prime Minister said: "A light has gone out in Denmark, but it will be lighted again.". . .

A Danish refugee brought this message by word of mouth to a New Yorker from his sister in a Danish village: "I was to tell you to look up the words of the last verse of 'I love the green woods.'" That last verse, when he looked for it between the pasteboard covers of his Danish Melody Book, was found to say that there is still song in the *woods;* that the Danish flag is still flying, that God is still in His heaven, whence He guides the destiny of Denmark.

News dispatches tell how the people—now denied rights to public assembly—have taken to song. As many as 200,000 gathered in Copenhagen to join in a mighty chorus. Other large throngs formed elsewhere. Among the songs were Grundtvig's "Mother's name has a heavenly sound." A hymn to the love of the mother tongue, the meaning and message was clear.

Politiken, leading Copenhagen daily, offered a prize of 1,000 crowns for a new song to Denmark. The prize was won, not by any of the established poets of Denmark, but by a librarian at the University of Copenhagen, and the song is found to stress national unity, freedom, justice and peace. . . .

Countless are the poetic allusions, and subtle the veiled hints that play hide-and-go-seek with the alien censors between the lines of verse and prose in the columns of Danish dailies and journals. To the discerning, it is Denmark speaking, and the Danes are not only people of discernment and good hearing, but of humor as well.—From a pamphlet circulated by the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy.

Man Wanted

The Bookshelf

A Militant Parson

Now, obediently and gratefully, an admiring son enlists to recall and record the experiences of his parent, a Methodist minister and his migrating family, latter day pioneers in the American Middle West. The chronicler is Hartzell Spence, now grown to the estate of a newspaper correspondent. He has named his book ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN (New York: Whittlesey House. $2.50). The title is a misfit, possibly due to the fact that it was designed to catch the eye or the fancy of those who would choose the book in the hope of finding something at which to laugh.

There are amusing incidents. Indeed, there are many. But no one who comes to know the sincerity and courage of the Rev. Dr. William H. Spence will be more than mildly amused at his efforts to adapt a bubbling, spontaneous, vigorous personality to the restraints of church discipline.

This sympathetic reviewer, familiar in earlier days with the locale, the pervasive atmosphere of the Methodist meetinghouse and the humble parsonage adjoining, easily pictures the daily experiences of the Spence family in the early years of the young parson's ministry. Their problems were the common problems of the courageous successors to the circuit riders of a slightly earlier period. They were paid, if at all, by congregations composed of pioneer men and women whose small investments were in prairie lands, village stores, struggling banks, and precarious town-lot developments.

One familiar with the period and its people smiles as he reads of Hartzell Spence's unobtrusive efforts to educate his parents to a realization of the necessity of revising and readapting their interpretation of the strict rules of their church to the necessities of modern society. Boys and girls, even in the smaller western cities and towns, had caught the impulse of their eastern cousins, which tended to emancipate youth from disciplinary inhibitions long observed. The process, as described, is both familiar and interesting.

Many who read the story of the Spence family will appreciate even what the biographer has wisely refrained from emphasizing. Many also will pass over lightly and charitably, the incidents which reveal the jealousies, the class divisions, the petty feuds, which once, it is hoped more frequently than now, divided the loyalties of the people of the churches. There has come, it would appear, a new birth of consecration and devotion to what is realized to be a common cause. The creeds may still remain as mentors and prescribed limitations may rule form. But the horizons have risen, in some degree, to reveal the substance of the real which is sought now earnestly by those of every Christian faith. F. L. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

Labor Peace in Wartime

By Erwin D. Canham

Good deal of anxious attention, in Washington and in the Nation, is focused on the problem of labor peace in the defense industries. Twelve days of work have just been lost in the Vultee Aircraft plant out amid the dairy farms of Los Angeles County's coastal plain—lost in a strike which probably could have been conciliated at the outset.

For, along with the serious problem which striking on national defense jobs implies, there comes also a great and long-range opportunity. An hour of national crisis, a job of vital importance, produces a kind of climate or atmosphere in which real progress toward better labor relations can be made. Strikes on national defense jobs MUST be settled. Employers and workers MUST be reasonable. There is an impulsion toward settlement produced by public opinion and the awareness thereof by both sides which is precisely the sort of thing we should have all the time.

There is, of course, danger of injustice if this pressure of public opinion is itself based on unreasonable grounds. Particularly, there is danger of unfairness to labor. Neither unions nor employers should be permitted to exploit a crisis. Labor in wartime or crisis has the right to ask for proper wages and working conditions, by means of collective bargaining through unions. In industries where unions do not now exist or are not well organized, labor has the right to organize. A period of national emergency peculiarly demands that democratic processes, in industry as in government, should not be scrapped.

* * *

At the same time, labor does not have the right to hold up employers at the point of a much-needed bomb-sight! In time of peace, if production were expanding as rapidly as it is today, we would have an organizing drive and a wave of strikes such as has rarely been seen. Labor's moment of advantage always comes on the up-curve of the business cycle. But during a national-defense crisis, labor's advantage is held back by public opinion and the restraints of government. So, on the whole, the situation generally balances itself.

There is, in short, compulsion on both sides to be somewhat reasonable. Because the national welfare is recognized to be in peril (a state of thinking which ought always to prevail when industrial peace is in question) both employer and unionist are willing to see the other's viewpoint, and to admit the conciliation services of the government.

Conciliation is, of course, the best way to settle a labor dispute. John R. Steelman of the Labor Department took only a few hours to settle the Vultee strike once he got on the spot. His Division settles hundreds of labor disputes yearly. The Defense Commission in five months has handled 210 labor disputes, preventing stoppages of work entirely in 100 cases, and in all but a few of the others keeping the interruption down to a few hours.

This remarkable record is due, according to some observers in Washington, to an informal group on the Commission: Messrs. Sidney Hillman and Isador Lubin for labor, and E. D. Bransome, president of the Vanadium Corporation, a dollar-a-year man, who works on employers. According to Arthur Krock in the New York Times, Mr. Bransome is the most effective of the group. He persuades employers, prima facie, that they have a friend at court. If the employer is the unreasonable one, Mr. Bransome goes to work on him. If labor is at fault, he turns the job over to Messrs. Hillman and Lubin who in turn have A. F. of L. and C. I. O. lieutenants who put the pressure on union leaders.

* * *

I am prepared to believe that Mr. Bransome is a vital link in this conciliation process because it agrees entirely with my observation in several industrial areas. It is most important that employers have confidence in the conciliation agent. The success of agencies like the remarkable labor relations department of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is very largely because Dean Ballard, its chief, is able to talk turkey to employers AS a Chamber of Commerce man. It is a real tribute to Dr. Steelman, acting for Secretary Frances Perkins's Labor Department, that he has been able to obtain enough employer-confidence to settle all the disputes he has cleaned up.

In those cases where conciliation has finally failed, arbitration and compulsory acceptance of the settlement are next steps. William Green has already proposed establishment of an Arbitration Board for defense industries. President Roosevelt was "troubleshooter" for the old National War Labor Board during the World War, under the chairmanship of Felix Frankfurter. Such a Board may now be re-established.

But the greatest opportunity is at hand to set an example, in this climate of public awareness, of how labor disputes should be handled. American labor relations may, after all, come of age.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the best and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

A Parallel

That Bonaparte is an unprincipled tyrant, who is deluging the continent of Europe with blood, there is not a human being, not even the wife of his bosom, who does not see. There cannot, I think, be a doubt as to the line we wish drawn between his successes and those of Alexander. Surely none of us wish to see Bonaparte conquer Russia, and thus lay at his feet the whole continent of Europe. This done, England would be but a breakfast; and, although I am free from the visionary fears which the votaries of England have affected to entertain, because I believe he cannot effect the conquest of Europe; yet put all Europe into his hands and he might spare such a force, to be sent in British ships, as I would as lief not have to encounter when I see how much trouble a handful of soldiers in Canada has given us. No. It cannot be to our interest that all Europe should be reduced to a single monarchy. —THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Wide Horizon

Forgive Me, Little People

By Paul Akana

She turned around in the chair and spoke sharply, "Are you a Jap?"

And I said, "No!" shaking my head and looking straight ahead. You see my father was Japanese and my mother American.

But that is not why I am writing this. I want to apologize to the little people of Japan. Once I was asked to speak at a peace forum. I began, "The Japanese are people—just as you and I . . ." and knew then how futile my defense would be. I never thought of speaking from a thousand memories. And for this neglect, forgive me, little people of Japan.

* * *

I remember . . .

The weird sound of drums in the dusk air—pilgrims beating a one-two-two rhythm with their hands, and lifting a haunting chant, "*Namyo-ho, Rengek-kyo.*" The sharp, penetrating "click, click" of the night watchman's signal of security. And, far off, the low, arresting wail of the monk's bamboo flute.

The lighting of *Dai-mon-ji* in Kyoto—an annual festival. Huge bonfires on the side of the mountain facing the city. And to us, miles away, it looked as though a fiery finger had etched a portentous sign on the horizon.

Rows of cherry blossoms in the spring. Families walking to and fro in a riot of pink and scarlet. Picnic groups blending on the landscape with the falling snow of petals.

The artist, with seven deft strokes, producing a masterpiece. First, the white sheet of rice paper; a slender hand passing over it with a slender brush—this way and that; then the picture of a horse crossing the finish line, his jockey jubilant, and a crowd in the background.

The peaceful face of a maid as she fixes the *Sukiyaki.* It bubbles and boils in glee—the meat, onions, bamboo-shoots, mushrooms, everything dancing to a delicious brownness in the soy-bean sauce.

The staid and quiet tea ceremony—*Chano-yu.* . . .

* * *

Then, I remember other things—things that told of great changes. . . .

The regimented police force. The little man in uniform was no longer the polite host. He took down countless names, addresses, ancestries, and political thoughts. He was brusque and efficient. He was young, strong—with the strength of a new order.

The hushed tones with which people mentioned "dangerous thoughts." "Why hasn't he been around lately?" "Oh-ah-well, you know, he had dangerous thoughts. . . ."

In theaters, men would be dragged out—suspected of talking against the loss of liberties—the policemen, clanking their sabers on the steps, being unnecessarily rough, yet desperately unhappy, and the culprits walking with eyes set straight ahead.

I remember distinctly one evening in Tokyo. . . .

I had just landed in Yokohama in the summer of '38. A high-school teacher from Indiana and I decided to take the fast elevated up to Tokyo

The other men in our car were looking calmly at the floor and swaying in rhythm to the roll of the train. No one spoke—no whispered confidences, momentary laughter.

The train came to a stop, and a noisy group trooped in. Seven were carrying flags, one was in uniform. They were singing a war song. They waved their flags, crescendoed to a climax and stopped. No one in the car stirred; everyone looked steadfastly at the floor or out the window into the dark.

The young conscript's seven friends stood in a semi-circle around him, talking loudly and reassuringly. Then a lone voice picked up the song. He was apparently the leader of the send-off party, a professional hired expressly for that purpose. The others followed him in desperate bravado. And when the voices began to fade, the leader waved his flag and sang louder than ever.

We were almost at Tokyo terminal, yet still the other passengers did not move or shift their gaze. Behind those impassive faces were hearts breaking under the strain of a war they did not want. Behind those voices raised in a war song were throats choked with unshed tears. And beneath the uniform of the silent, stolid conscript was a small boy quivering with fear.

* * *

Today I am well out of it. I needn't worry, because I am in a country where criticism is easy. I can condemn, deny, or ignore to my heart's content. But I am ashamed for not having said the things I should have said at "peace forums" and other "forums." And for my complacency and self-satisfaction in America, when Japan, like the rest of the world at war, is torn asunder by hate and terror and destruction; for my neglect, ignorance, denials, and self-righteousness, forgive me, little people of Japan.

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